HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,184—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7923	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
JALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damiamovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 27th May, or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Kamchi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,700 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 560
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st May.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	17th June,
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of Laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ... Rs. 11 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ... 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ... 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL
They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,
Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 2 of 1882, and in the matter of THE TAPTI MILLS, LIMITED.
JUGMOHUNDAS VANDRAWANDAS BHAISETT of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar in Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 16th day of April, 1904, presented to the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Petitioner, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabji, on the 13th day of June, 1904, any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same,
PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION ADVERTISED to be held at the Company's Stores Depot at Nagpur, on Tuesday, the 21th instant, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, 6-30 A.M.
By Order of the Agent and Chief Engineer,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.
Kargpur, 18th May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.
Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.
We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.
SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.
Madras, 29th April, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF BHANGWADI PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MANGALDASS MANEKLAL, VURJIVANDASS MANEKLAL and GANGADASS MOTILAL, have contracted TO SELL to our Client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Inheritance Gift, Mortgage, Charge, Lease, Sale, Lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30 Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed and any claim thereafter made will be considered as having been waived and as null and void accordingly.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart together with the several messuages Tenements or Dwelling-houses Chawls or Ranges of Buildings, Stables and Outhouses, hereditaments and premises thereon built situate and lying in Bombay at Kalbadevi otherwise called Parel Road without the Fort in the Sub District of Bombay fronting the said Road on the East side thereof registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 117, New No. 907 Old Survey No 25 and New Survey No 102 and containing by admeasurement 6315 sq yds be the same, a little more or less, and, bounded as follows.—On or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi or Parel Road on or towards the west formerly by the property of Venoba Shanker Senoy and now partly by the property of Naoroji Rustamji and partly by the property of Dinbai, widow of Dhanjishaw Bezonji Wadia, on or towards the North formerly by the cart of Nanabhai Jamshedji Supla and now partly by the property of Dhinshaw Jahangir Buxey, partly by the property of Jivraj Dayal and Co., partly by the property of Ghelabhai Dayal partly, by the property of Merwanji Nusserwanji, partly by the property of Naranji Permanand and partly by the property of Dharamsey Harjiwan, and on or towards the south formerly by the cart of Jazhannath Shunker Sett, Esqr. known by the name of Moroba Popatjee cart and now partly by the property of Valabhram Mayaram Mehta, partly by the property of Anpoornabhai, widow of Cashinath Vithoba, and others partly by the property of Vinayek Meghasham Navalker, partly by the property of Narayancharya Shri Ramcharya partly by the property of Vinayek Shri Krishnaji and wife, partly by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, partly by the property of Motabhai Babaji and Moreshwar Babaji, partly by the property of Ganpatrao Shivram and Sunderao Shivram, partly by the property of Mathowji Thakersi and partly by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and others and which said dwelling houses chawls or ranges of building, stables and outhouses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 to 7, 7B, 7C, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, and 19 respectively.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1904.
CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waelers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEALTH FOODS.—GRAPE NUTS SHREDDED WHEAT FORCE, TRISCUIT, and Plasmon Preparations.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardesher's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 5	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 13	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 6	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	38 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 21.

SILVER—
Spot in New York ..... 55' 1-8 =

EXCHANGES—
New York Demand..... 4'86 5-8 =
Receipts at U. S. Ports 3,000
Do. last year 9,100
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil
Do. do Continent 3,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 13'15
Futures, month of July ..... 12'83 + 3
Do. do. December ..... 10'78

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 12 7-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 12'35 + 3
Do. do. Nov. ..... 10'52 — 7
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 21st May, 1904:—

Cotton	9,603 bales.
Wheat	55,678 cwts.
Linseed	26,449 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	15,198 "
Gingelly seed	4,045 "
Poppyseed	9,070 "
Groundnuts	18 "
Castorseed	3,553 "
Rice	4,454 "
Myrabolams	1,676 "
Cottonseed	3,732 "
Mowrasee	nil "
Gram	4,925 "
Joowar	5,885 "
Maize	162 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY MAY 23.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T. .....1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 133 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131
Shanghai 30 do do 182
Japan 30 do do 148
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady
Cash ..... Rs. 98-2
1st Settlement 31st May " 98-1
2nd do 30th June " 97-13
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 17th May 6 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet,			
Ready	5	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone easier			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	2	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad, Rs. 23
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27-8
Hard Red .....Rs. 24

COTTON—Our maket is quiet but steady with little enquiry from buyers. A fair amount of tenders have been made against contracts for the 25th May delivery and the business of the day has been chiefly confined to the settlement of the same. Official rates show some slight changes from last Friday but in most description they are unaltered

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	241	230	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Comrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	256	250	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do, ...	...	248	240	"
Khandwa do, ...	...	252	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	259	252		"
Karanja do, do. do.				
Akola do, do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	300	290	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	318	308	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	263	251	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	260	248	238	"
Muttia (M. G.)	254	242	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	280	"
Western	...	...	270	"
(M. G.)	...	...		"
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	265	253	243	"
Do (H.-G.) ...	263	250	240	"
Compta (M G)	...	...	280	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 21st May, as compared with the statement of the 14th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 14. Rs.	May 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	44,96,041	49,01,000
Public Deposits at Branches	73,38,083	68,38,310
Other Deposits	6,17,85,370	6,18,82,095
Post Bills	18,761	18,743
Sundries	16,62,335	17,21,543
Rs...	9,36,79,033	9,37,51,691
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,10,83,932	1,10,40,227
Other authorised Securities	12,25,290	11,43,165
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	72,33,363	68,81,751
Loans do. do. do.	1,48,49,992	1,46,40,462
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,90,07,360	2,97,08,657
Dead Stock.....	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,262	3,212
Balances with other Banks	18,09,805	21,98,725
Sundries	42,49,114	2,60,491
Cash	3,80,62,863	2,75,19,810
Rs.	9,36,79,033	9,37,51,691

THE TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a patent fact that snake poison has defied all the known medicines such as acid carbolic, ammonia, strychnia, and vinegar, &c., and in spite of vigorous efforts of the medical profession, as well as the laity, to find out a sure and certain antidote, nothing substantial has been discovered as yet, and great many precious lives of human beings are every year lost from the bites of the venomous snakes such as cobra, etc. But the fertile Indian soil has produced a vegetable root in the hilly tracts of the State of Sailana and its neighbouring country, where it is found in such quantity as is sufficient to supply every emergency in different parts of India. On a suitable soil it can also be made to grow to meet local wants. This vegetable root has been tried here and elsewhere on cases of poisonous snake bite and it has saved many dying persons from the jaws of death. Though lying in obscurity, for some time it has come into prominence in this part of the country, and it is worth its weight in gold and deserves to be widely utilized all over India. If given a fair and unbiased trial by European as well as native residents of India, it will in the end prove a most sure and certain patent remedy for the snake bites. It will be as sure a remedy as quinine is for malaria and cod-liver oil for consumption. The root's mixture can be so easily made up on the spot and its administration is so easy and convenient that any person of little intelligence can be safely entrusted with the work of treating snake bite cases. As for ourselves we are purely and totally sure of its efficacy and ability to completely cure any worse case of a poisonous snake bite. But it is our sincere wish to offer an opportunity and facility to the general public to test this precious medicine for themselves, and if they are satisfied they can help suffering humanity by their own efforts in treating and curing the patients. Only with this aim and object in view we are prepared to supply any charitably disposed person with the medicine, who wishes to try and test the remedy on any scale, but it is our special request that he should kindly communicate to us the result of its trial, favourable or unfavourable, whether it may be. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, who always takes special interest in alleviating the pangs of suffering humanity, has been, at my request, graciously pleased to let me inform the public through the medium of your most renowned and widely-circulated journal; that a specimen of the root will be sent to any part of the country on application, at the State expense. Also its seed will be despatched to those persons who wish to grow it on thier own land. Full directions regarding its use will accompany the specimen,—Yours etc.,

SAMALDAS,
Sailana, C. I., May. 20. Medical Officer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—May 18, at Brooklands, Coonoor, Helen Trail Davidson, wife of H Davidson, Director, Ceylon and India General Mission.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 23m. Sun sets, sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 0-43m., 0-59a. Low water, 0-38m., 0-31a.

POLO—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April was 303 of which there were 33 males, 126 females, and 144 children.

RUN OVER BY A "REKLA".—On Sunday night, Daya Kika, a Hindu lad aged eight years, was asleep in Tindal Street, when a hack "rekla," ran over him. He sustained a fracture of his right thigh and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

FALL FROM THE SECOND FLOOR.—On Sunday Ganu Sawalia, a Hindu mendicant, aged 40 years, went to the room of one Tukibai on the second floor of the Improvement Trust chawl at Byculla, where he got some food to eat. After taking the food, he went to the verandah to wash his hands and while so doing near the railings he overbalanced himself and fell on the road sustaining severe injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Wednesday and Thursday the 25th and 26th instant.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on the 26th instant.

THE MURDER AT KAMATIPOORA.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Manjuliabai, the woman, who is alleged to have been killed by one Ganpat Kashiram, her servant, on the 17th instant at Kamatipoora. After hearing further evidence the jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was due to wounds inflicted on her abdomen by Ganpat with a clasp knife under such circumstances that the act of Ganpat was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THEFT IN MULJI JETHA MARKET.—Jethabhai Khushalchand, a shopkeeper in the Mulji Jetha market, has reported to the police that on Sunday morning when he opened his shop he found that an entrance had been effected into it by removing a bar from a window, and a box containing currency notes, sovereigns, gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,040 removed. The box was found open in a loft above and a sum of Rs. 1,290 in notes, sovereigns and cash, which were in a drawer, was left intact.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Sarjant, and the officers the, Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5'45 p.m. to-day.

March .....Under the Double Eagle...Wagner
Overture .....Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Selection .....The Mikado .....Sullivan
Mazurka .....Azalina .....Faust
Reminiscences...Of England .....Godfrey
Valse.....Lactita .....Ph Fahrbach

SEQUEL TO A FIRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Abdula Rehman Haji appeared to answer a charge of causing nuisance preferred against him by Mr. William Nichols, Chief of the Fire Brigade Bombay Mr. Crowford, of Messrs, Crowford Brown and Company solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that on the 6th instant a fire broke out in a thee storied house in Duncan Road. There was an enormous quantity of silk cotton belonging to the accused stored in the building which was entirely gutted. After the fire was put out, there remained a residue of the stuff which was still smouldering. The accused was ordered to remove the stuff to a safe place but failed to comply with the order. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 30.

GAMBLERS FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracap, Inspector Jones, charged Tulsidas Purshotam, a Bhatia, with keeping a common gaming house in Bazaar Gate Street, and Mawji Bhagwan, Shivji Jiwan, Jagjivan Pormanand, Jetha Naronji, and Jafer Alibhoy with gaming in the house. It appeared that on receiving certain information, Mr. Jones with a party of policemen raided the house in Bazaar Gate Street and arrested the accused in the house. The first four accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The fifth accused said he was a servant in the house and had nothing to do with gaming. The sixth accused said he had been to the house with a bottle of medicine for the second accused. The police entered the house while he happened to be there and he was arrested. Mr. Jones said a bottle of medicine was found in the search and the last two accused were not arrested while actually gaming in the house. His Worship discharged the fifth and the sixth accused. The first accused was fined Rs. 40, and the rest were fined Rs. 15 each.

ENTERTAINMENT AT RIDGE ROAD.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mrs. Gell were entertained at an evening party on Saturday in the bungalow of Mrs. Suliman Haji Cassum Mitha, at Ridge Road, prior to their departure on leave to Europe. The entertainment was attended by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen both European and native. The bungalow and its surroundings were beautifully decorated for the occasion and brilliantly illuminated. Mr. and Mrs. Gell arrived at the garden gates at the appointed hour and were welcomed by a party of ladies and gentlemen who conducted them to the reception hall. Sometime having been spent in introductions and mutual greetings, the party repaired to the refreshment tables, Nawabzada Nusserullakhan wished Mr. and Mrs. Gell "bon voyage" and safe return. He said in Mr. Gell they had an officer of great tact and ability who had alike served the Government and the public. Mr Gell thanked those present on behalf of Mrs. Gell and himself in suitable terms for the honour done to them. Mr. and Mrs. Gell were then garlanded and presented with handsome bouquets. The party dispersed at a late hour.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

The following resolution was adopted at a Special Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held yesterday afternoon:—

"That the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association desire to place on Record their deep sense of the great loss the Industrial Community of Bombay has suffered by the lamentable death of Mr. J. N. Tata who had by his great energy, perseverence and enterprise greatly assisted in advancing the material development of the Country."

"That copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to Mr Dorab J Tata and Mr Rutton J Tata and that the latter gentleman be requested to communicate the contents of the resolution to the other members of his familiy."

AT the annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Parsee Gymkhana, held at the Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday afternoon, the following resolution was proposed by the chairman, Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting deeply regrets the loss sustained by the Gymkhana owing to the death of Mr. Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata, who was one of its best well-wishers and a vice-president, and whose advocacy of physical training and education was well-known. As a practical proof of his interest in the welfare of the Gymkhana Mr. Tata had contributed the large amount of Rs. 5,000 towards the new Gymkhana building. By his death the Gymkhana, the Parsee community and the Indian Empire have lost a very useful, philanthropic, public-spirited and enterprising merchant and citizen." It was also resolved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the family of the deceased gentleman.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY OF SIMLA.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD LAW.

A general meeting of the new Co-operative Credit Society of Simla was held in the Public Works Secretariat building on Friday, Sir Edward Law presiding. This Society was formed provisionally last September, its initial capital being laid down as Rs. 10,000 to be raised by 400 shares of Rs. 25 each the subscribers being required to pay up the full value of the shares held by them within two years of joining on periodical calls, the first of which was made on the 1st March, 1904. Up to date 129 members have been enrolled and 339 shares have been allotted representing money to the value of Rs. 9,225, and three more applicants have been registered for four shares. The entrance fee is one rupee. The Society is open to all Government servants employed in Simla and the objects are stated to be to encourage thrift, affording a means to save a portion of the income on which a fair return may be reckoned in the way of interest; and to prevent hopeless indebtedness by enabling members to obtain advances on resonable terms and rates of interest. The election to membership is by the Committee of the Society. No member is allowed to hold more than ten shares, and ten per cent of the value must be paid up on allotment. Loans can be granted to a member up to ten times the amount actually paid in, but subject always to a maximum limit of Rs. 300. The Committee can refuse applications for loans at their discretion, and can expel members for being in default after due notice has been given. An expelled member shall have the right to receive within six months the subscribed value of his shares without dividend or interest after the deduction of any sum due by him to the Society, but he will have no claim on the reserve or any other assets of the Society. The shares may not be pledged or transferred in any way without the previous consent of the Committee.

At Friday's meeting Sir Edward Law, in his opening speech, said:—

"Gentlemen,—It was with special pleasure that I accepted the invitation to preside at this, the inaugural meeting of the Co-operative Credit Society of Simla; for the definite establishment of the first of a class of Credit Societies which I have every reason to hope will prove successful in the twofold object of encouraging thrift and providing loans at reasonable rates of interest for members impressed me as an important event. I trust that such Societies will multiply, and that their beneficial influence may be great and widely spread. Cases will inevitably occur among men of limited incomes sufficing only for normal requirements when borrowing becomes a practical necessity, and, as we all know, when a man of small means finds himself in the unfortunate position of having to seek a temporary loan from strangers, he frequently, and through no fault of his own, becomes hopelessly involved and his success in life together with the welfare of his family, if he be a family man, are liable to become compromised beyond recovery. Gentlemen if the Society, the inaugural meeting of which I have now the satisfaction of presiding over, should save any of its members from the misfortunes which have, I fear, befallen many promising men through want of reasonable pecuniary assistance at a crisis in their lives, you the founders will have accomplished an important work. To-day we have to consider the questions noted on the Agenda Paper which is in your hands, and it will be my duty to propose them in turn for your consideration and decision. Before doing so I would ask to be allowed to say a few words on the organisation of our Society, and these words must certainly be prefaced by an expression of recognition of great value of the disinterested labours of Mr. Stark and his colleagues on the provisional committee of our Society, which, I trust, will ever be remembered with gratitude by its members. I understand that the intention in drafting the rules has been, primarily, to encourage membership among the junior ranks of Government servants, and I think that this was the correct principle to adopt, since it is primarily these to whom such an organisation is calculated to be most useful. But the rules do not limit membership to any grade or class, and I trust that there will always be found a considerable percentage of seniors, who, even if they are unlikely to require assistance from the Society, will, nevertheless, be desirous of showing their active sympathy with its objects by accepting membership. Moreover, I think that the experience and council of the seniors in the Government service whether they serve on the committee or merely attend the general meetings, will prove of value in the working of the institution. All danger of the management of the bank falling into the hands of a clique whose interests might possibly not be entirely subordinate to those of the general body of members, is I think obviated by the prudent limitation of the number of shares which any single member will be allowed to hold, and by the limitation of the number of votes to which any individual is entitled to a maximum of three irrespective of the number of shares which he may hold. I think it is very probable that experience may show the necessity for a modification of some of the rules as they now stand particularly if, as I hope, the membership increases and the Bank becomes a large, prosperous and active institution. I am quite sure that our Provisional Committee have acted in a wise spirit in framing the present regulations in a very cautious manner and in my opinion they are as they stand well thought out and well suited for the commencement of business on cautious lines.

"Gentlemen, I feel that the success of our Society will depend in a very great measure on the continuous good spirit and good will of the constituent members. The Committee will be called upon to act at once firmly and constitutionally, and always to remember that their duty is to the Society as a body, without regard to the particular interests of individual members. They must be elected with care, but when elected they must be trusted and their decisions up-held. The true basis of a Co-operative Society is mutual trust and co-operation, and such trust and co-operation are specially required between the members as a body and their duly chosen Committee of Management."

The proposals on the Agenda Paper to adopt the draft rules drawn up by the Provisional Board of Control, and the report of the Board for the period ended the 31st March last, were carried. It was also resolved that the following be added to Rule 18, Clause 4: 'The repayment of loans may be made by instalments, the amounts and intervals between which will be fixed by the Committee in each case."

The following gentlemen were elected as a Committee of Management:—Messrs J. Stark, T. Gregory and S. C. Lahiri, Public Works Department; J. McCann and P. K. Mitra, Finance Department; C. Hodgin, Military Department; C. A. Cameron, Revenue and Agricultural Department; Messrs. W. P. Avery and J. S. Johnstone, Accountants of the Public Works Department, were appointed auditors for the current year.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowell, R.N.R., will sail to-day for Southampton with details consisting of 46 officers, 17 ladies, 13 children, 433 non-commissioned officers and men, 43 women, and 96 children and from Aden she conveys five companies of the Hampshire regiment and details comprising 10 officers, 1 lady, 4 children, 550 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women, and 14 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY.

Col and Mrs E B Standbridge, R A
Lieut-Col and Mrs T F Maconeece and child R A M C
Lieut P Schleiter, Liverpool Regt
Lieut-Col and Mrs J E Harvey, R F A
Major and Mrs J W Bullen, and inft R A M C
Major and Mrs H C Molesworth and 4 children R G A
Major J H Jellett R F A
Major H Z Gardiner R G A
Major E H Wright R A M C
Major and Mrs M B Bicknell, R A
Major P H Rogers, Key L I
Major I E Marshall, R G A
Capt G F R Forbes, R I Fusiliers
Capt C E Lewis, 80 Lancashire
Capt J D G Mcpherson, R A M C
Capt F F Carroll, R A M C
Capt S A Cooke, 38 C I Horse
Capt P M Home 1-39 Gaahwal Rifles
Capt and Mrs F Manners, Smith 2-3 Gurkhas
Capt S G Butler, R A M C
Capt G R Pridham, R E
Capt and Mrs M M Haldane, R Scotts
Capt N St C Campbell, R F A
Capt R C Trensdale, 80 Lancashire
Lieut R J H Baddeley, 15th Lancers
Lieut R S M Wood, C I Horse
Lieut E J Fitz G King, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut G C Hooper, Shropshire L I
Lieut and Mrs G A B Hooper Cheshire Regt
Lieut W F Beichevald, R H A
Lieut E A Steel, R H A
Vety Lt H C Welch, A V D
Vety Lt E C Orton, A V D
Lt E Morton, York and Lanc Regt
Lt E E Paget, R S Sussex Regt
Lt N G P de C Tronson, Leicester Regt
Lt A G Board, 80 Wales Borderers
Lt G N Wyatt, R F A
Lt Barrett, R G A
Hon Lt W H Turkington Ordnance Dept
2nd Lt C B Stewart, R S Fusiliers
2nd Lt R Christie, Carabinier's
Lt and R M A R Lloyd, 6th D Guards
Lt F A Hamilton, Essex R gt
Lt G G S Brander, Suffolk Regt
Lt and Qr Mr J Davidson, Seaforth High
Lt P A Duff, Black Watch
Nursing Sister J Reynolds, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister R E McGoverne, Q A M N S I
Wife of Lt A Taylor and 3 children, R F A
Wife of Lt F D A Russell and 5 children, Cheshire Regt
Widow of Capt Macnamara, 113 Infantry
Wife of Capt Griffiths, A S Corps

FROM ADEN.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Lt A D B Buckley
Major C de Winton
Major and Qr Mr M Lynch
Capt A T Penny
Capt and Adjt A T Bewkwith
Capt H W Man
Lt C H Hill
Lt L C Chawner
Lt G S Symns
Lt M A Morris

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Monday.—The barometer has risen briskly over the east of the Peninsula and the depression over the East Satpuras is to a great extent filled up, while on the contrary the depression in north-west is as well defined as it was yesterday and is apparently drifting north-eastward towards Kumaun Himalayas. The wind directions are fairly normal generally, but are more variable than usual on the west and Burma coasts, while the velocity is much greater than usual on the Madras and Bengal coast and over Central Provinces and the Punjab. The temperature generally has fallen except in Burma, north-east India, the Deccan and south India where it has risen. The mean temperature, however, remains above normal all over north-west and Central India, and Multan reports a maximum of 114 degrees. Heavy rain has fallen in Colombo, while showers are reported from Burma, north-east India, Kashmir, Himalayas and the south and east of the Peninsula. The only heavy fall is 4·42 inches at Colombo. The depression in the north-west has had comparatively little effect on the weather, but appears likely to give scattered thundershowers on the north-west Himalayas. The southerly wind and heavy rainfall at Colombo are probably an indication of the advance of a further rain over the south of the Peninsula. Over Burma and north-east India only scattered showers appear probable.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·81	Calm	10	80·6	67·6	78	.....	4·80	— 7·23
Jask	29·79	NNW	15	90·8	77·2	67	.....	4·05	— 0·24
Muscat	29·82	WNW	6	87·3	83·5	46	.....	1·60	— 2·41
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lahore	29·59	E	4	111·4	80·3	45	.....	7·57	+ 3·25
Sirsa	29·59	SSW	M	113·3	83·6	29	.....	1·64	— 0·98
Delhi	29·55	ENE	3	107·7	82·7	46	.....	2·42	— 1·39
Agra	29·54	SE	4	108·5	85·9	50	.....	1·96	— 0·95
Cawnpore	29·62	Calm	2	105·4	84·8	54	.....	2·16	— 0·09
Allahabad	29·62	E	7	106·1	85·0	52	.....	0·63	— 1·65
Jhansi	29·60	SW	6	111·3	88·2	49	.....	2·24	+ 0·95
Jacobabad	29·63	NNW	12	113·2	73·8	20	.....	3·35	+ 2·11
Karachi	29·59	WNW	17	91·9	78·7	67	.....	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·61	WSW	8	111·2	79·6	23	.....	1·74	+ 0·14
Ajmere	29·62	W	13	106·9	80·3	38	.....	1·35	+ 0·11
Deesa	29·68	WSW	14	112·6	75·0	61	.....	0·38	— 0·29
Ahmedabad	29·69	NNW	3	111·3	79·6	59	.....	.....	.....
Bhuj	29·66	WNW	18	103·8	76·9	67	.....	0·86	+ 0·27
Jamnagar	29·70	WSW	24	95·7	77·2	75	.....	2·01	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·72	WSW	28	88·4	76·8	83	.....	0·70	.....
Rajkot	29·72	W	12	104·9	74·7	73	.....	1·85	+ 1·29
Bhavnagar Para.	29·70	W	8	102·6	78·5	52	.....	1·09	+ 0·27
Veraval	29·74	W	13	87·1	78·8	90	.....	0·28	— 0·43
Neemuch	29·63	WNW	11	109·6	79·7	51	.....	1·70	+ 0·49
Indore	29·66	NW	11	110·1	80·1	38	.....	1·37	+ 0·19
Sangor	29·69	WNW	12	109·5	84·1	32	.....	2·85	+ 0·24
Jubbulpore	29·66	WNW	6	112·0	82·1	39	.....	2·24	— 0·72
Hoshangabad	29·69	NW	1	114·5	91·2	26	.....	3·89	+ 1·85
Khandwa	29·63	NW	12	116·2	87·1	36	.....	2·10	+ 0·77
Raipur	29·69	SSE	6	113·8	88·4	29	.....	1·02	— 2·00
Nagpur	29·69	NE	4	116·7	90·0	21	.....	1·89	— 1·32
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola	29·64	NW	8	105·5	87·0	28	.....	0·86	— 1·64
Surat	29·71	SW	7	97·7	80·4	63	.....	0·81	+ 0·46
Malegaon	29·62	NNW	15	108·4	80·0	31	.....	0·86	— 0·41
Bombay	29·73	WSW	8	91·3	82·2	81	.....	0·01	— 0·69
Poona	29·74	W	20	96·2	74·3	65	.....	0·59	— 0·63
Ahmednagar	29·68	NW	15	104·9	74·6	76	.....	0·48	— 1·86
Aurangabad	29·66	WNW	14	107·6	80·2	32	.....	0·44	.....
Sholapur	29·69	NW	13	110·7	80·9	14	0·09	1·44	— 1·43
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WAR NEWS.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY will GIVE an ETON DINNER at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, 1904.

Etonians who are likely to be present at Simla on that date are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. C. VANE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the 10th May, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

K. GHAMAT.—The facts of the case have been reported.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1904.

THE FAMINE IN BARODA.

IT is impossible to peruse the compendious and thoroughly able report upon the Famine Operations in the Baroda State since the year 1900, without coming to the conclusion that the distress and scarcity, which the people of that State were called upon to suffer, were by no means unmixed with benefit and advantage. The account of the terrible experiences which the unfortunate people have passed through is by no means a new story. The newspaper reader in India has become inured to the harrowing narrative which has been told, over and over again, in respect of famine and disease, and if we were to tell the story anew, we could not expect to re-awaken or even heighten the emotion of sympathy which is always and must be felt for a famine stricken people. The only manner in which it is possible to benefit from a review of these years of scarcity is to deal with the results and the measures which were taken to relieve the suffering of the ryots. The Baroda State extends over some 8,226 square miles and has a population of nearly two and a half million souls. The different areas of the State experienced varying degrees of distress, but the whole State was involved during the periods of scarcity. The distress was occasioned by the failure of the rains during the first year, the ill-timed and badly distributed rainfall of the second year of famine, and the fitful monsoon of the third year. Three years of abnormal drought in a country dependent entirely upon agriculture, one would have thought, would have been almost an irreparable calamity. Thanks, however, to the munificence of the charitably disposed, and to the prompt and statesmanlike action of the Government, this calamity was not only tided over, but eventually turned to direct, and permanent advantage. The relief operations were begun in Baroda, even before they were commenced by the Bombay Government in neighbouring famine areas. This is a standing advertisement to the ability of the administration. Gratuitous relief was provided by Government and private charities, by the Indian Famine Relief Fund and the Gujarat Clothing Fund. The State also entered promptly into extensive and carefully considered relief works; liberal tagavi advances were made; a water scheme was undertaken; and various other generous measures were adopted. The Government spent over seven lakhs of rupees on direct and gratuitous relief; and nearly nine lakhs were subscribed privately for the same purpose. The Famine Relief Fund subscribed another two and a half lakhs, and it is noticeable that of this amount, a fair amount was left over and returned to the donors, a fact which appears to indicate that of direct gratuitous relief, there was more than sufficient in the hands of those whose duty it was to dispense it.

It is, of course, in relief works that those vested with the responsibility of caring for the people of this country find their greatest assistance. Relief works formed the backbone of the Baroda operations. None were undertaken without a deliberate purpose; all were of the greatest value in themselves and will constitute one of the greatest safeguards to the State, and it is satisfactory to note moreover that a large proportion of the ambitious scheme, which was propounded when the operations were undertaken has been actually finished. In the first instance—as long ago as August 1899—it was decided to enter upon 801 distinct works which were estimated to cost Rs. 95,85,933 in the aggregate. Of these, 576 were actually commenced and 493 were finished and an expenditure of over forty-seven lakhs was incurred. The more important of these undertakings consisted of large irrigational works; but 12 railway enterprises were undertaken, numerous village tanks were sunk, and a large number of new roads were laid. Preference was given to the construction of larger works. Naturally there was more centralization in the management, and moreover these undertakings will be of lasting good to the State. A significant feature of the relief operations was that the majority of the works, foreshadowed but not started, were abandoned for want of labour. There is always a certain amount of diffidence amongst the natives as to the acceptance of Government relief, but want of labour at a period of distinct distress, seems to indicate that wherever relief of this sort was required it was generously provided. The old established system of tagavi advances was also put into operation. The report states that his Highness the Gaekwar has great faith in the utility of these advances, and in accordance with his orders the normal rules in respect of the distribution of tagavi were considerably modified. One of the greatest hardships occasioned by the drought was the scarcity of fodder, and the consequent loss of cattle. The people of Baroda did everything in their power to avert a calamity in this direction, but their efforts were unavailing. The price of fodder rose to an unprecedentedly high figure, and notwithstanding the fact that the ryots made every sacrifice that they were able, to procure money for the purchase of their necessary supplies—even to the sale of the doors and rafters of their houses—they were unable to cope with the struggle, and the mortality amongst agricultural stock was very high. However, for the purchase of bullocks over nine and a half lakhs were advanced, the largest sum appropriated to any particular purpose. For the construction of new wells, repairs to old ones, purchase of seeds, implements, and maintenance together with the supply of new agricultural stock, a total sum of nearly thirty-one and a half lakhs was advanced. The Gaekwar sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 54,77,600 for tagavi, so it will be seen that here again if any error was made, it was on the side of generosity, another instance of the cordial desire of the State to relieve suffering wherever possible. They take a generous and very proper view of takavi in Baroda. It is pointed out that at ordinary times cultivators are unwilling to obtain these advances, but in days of scarcity, when the Sowkar witholds his hand, they have perforce to resort to this system. It is certain that no form of relief could be more useful nor more economical than that which tends directly to the improvement of the resources of the country. The State loses rather than gains by it; it is saved the trouble of directly undertaking departmental operations; the cultivator is tided over his immediate difficulties, his household is rescued from privation and possibly dissolution, and he is saved from resorting to other and less desirable means of obtaining money. Moreover, the relief does not take the form of charity and the moral tone of the people on this question is, therefore, preserved. As the result of the tagavi advances, 2,325 pucka wells were constructed and 1,551 old wells repaired. During the whole famine 5,503 pucka and 9,800 kucha wells were constructed, and 2,727 old wells were put once more into a proper state of preservation.

General reflections upon the outcome of the Baroda famine are on the whole very satisfactory and consoling. The people passed through a terrible time; and a period that extended no less than three years is naturally an ordeal which leaves upon their minds a picture which they will not readily forget. But there are many features of the distress which are not without abundant consolation. The public health during the famine was far more satisfactory than might have been expected. The death rate during normal periods ranges between 15 and 20 per thousand per annum. During the famine years it varied between 29 and 54. The latter figure is very high, but compared with what has been experienced in other parts of Bombay and India generally and in Baroda itself during previous calamities of this kind, it cannot be regarded as excessive. It was, of course, due to the high prices of food grains, a consequent lowness of diet and a resultant inability to combat disease. Where scarcity exists the death rate must of necessity range far higher than upon ordinary and normal occasions. The famine has resulted in much good to the country without a doubt. It has placed over 8,000 new wells at the service of the country, a factor which will operate very strongly in favour of cultivators in the future, should seasons be unpropitious. The whole story of the famine operations indicates the highest administrative ability on the part of his Highness the Gaekwar, and a generous and personal interest in the people entrusted to his care. The concluding remarks of the report state that his Highness was invariably to be found amid the workers. His presence on the spot was a terror to the indifferent and unscrupulous, and an encouragement to the conscientious. There is no wonder that the report concludes with pardonable self-praise; or that the Gaekwar's Famine Commissioner should have hastened to add after his eulogium upon the Gaekwar's efforts: "With such a master at the helm to order and to guide, there is no wonder if all the measures of relief should have been executed with earnestness, co-operation, energy and sympathy in general by all the servants of the State."

THE LEPROSY CURE.

Some days ago a circumstantial paragraph went the rounds of the Indian Press to the effect that Captain E. R. Rost, I. M. S., the resident medical officer of the General Hospital, Rangoon, had discovered a cure for leprosy. Captain Rost has contributed to the "Indian Medical Gazette" a detailed account of the results of his research, and though we gather from his article that it is still very doubtful whether his discovery will be of any practical value in the cure of leprosy, still it is certain that from the scientific point of view it is extremely important, and he is entitled to sincere congratulation. Leprosy is a disease, the study of which we imagine does not offer strong attractions to the doctor; and those who have taken it up as compared with those who have attempted to fathom the secret of such diseases as typhoid tuberculosis, or plague, are comparatively few. Captain Rost's endeavour has been to cultivate a toxin after the fashion of Dr. Koch's tuberculin, and in this he seems to have been completely successful. The only doubt which remains is as to whether the toxin will prove to be the cure for the disease. Experiments have been made, but time alone will show with what success they are to be attended. The leprosy bacillus was obtained by Captain Rost from a freshly granulating sore of a case of leprosy and it was studied side by side with the Bacillus of Lustgarten. The medium in which the culture was grown was a distillation from beef extract, in which the bacillus appears to thrive and grow very freely. The cultivations were made from several different cases of leprosy, and after a large number of experiments had been gone through, the manufacture of a leprolin was undertaken on the lines of the tuberculin of Dr. Koch. The injection of this leprolin, says Captain Rost, has given very statisfactory results. The action of the toxin is extremely marked. In the case of a Chinaman who was first treated, the anæsthetic sores quickly responded to an injection. After twenty days the tubercular nodules which infested his ears became much less evident, and he was also aware of a slight sensation in the legs, although previously he had no feeling whatever. Apparently, then, Dr. Rost is distinctly upon the right track. Ten other cases were treated at the Leper Asylum at Kemmendine and the reaction in all cases was the same. At present all these cases are still under treatment. It is much too early to say that the toxin constitutes a cure for the disease, but what has been learned warrants the hope that there does exist a cure for the dread disease. Captain Rost offers to forward the leprolin to any one who may be desirous of experimenting with it, and it is to be hoped that the offer will be extensively accepted. Here in Bombay there would be a general and distinct sigh of thankfulness, were a loophole of escape from this dread and foul disease to be discovered.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

AN interesting little report comes from Calcutta in respect of the work done at the Burdwan Experimental Farm during 1902-03. The rainfall during that period was below normal, but this does not appear to have affected cultivation to any serious extent, and a number of valuable experiments were carried out. Those intended to show the value of various descriptions of manures point conclusively to the success which would attend the use of bone meal and green manures in that part of the country. The soil about Burdwan is a sandy loam in all respects suitable for cultivation, with the exception that it contains only a small percentage of phosphoric acid in the form of phosphates. The use of bone meal, therefore, cannot fail to have a stimulating influence upon cultivation. The experiments with paddy show that bone meal not only improves the outturn both of grain and straw, but that it increases the actual profit upon the operations of the season. The gain per acre in respect of a plot manured with bone meal was Rs. 81 annas 4 as compared with Rs. 14 annas 15, the gain upon an unmanured plot. A second series of experiments proved the same thing just as conclusively. Green manure and especially the ploughing in of jute and sun hemp is also well adapted to the soil of the district. The difference in outturn per acre upon a plot manured with jute as compared with an unmanured field was over 1,500 pounds of grain and 1,200 pounds of straw and the financial advantage was correspondingly high. The trials, which were made with improved ploughs, show that deep ploughings always give better results than the shallow ploughings now so generally in vogue with the ryots. The report does not state that any attempt has been made to introduce an improved plough into the district, but it is to be hoped at any rate that care will be taken to make the ryots fully aware of the benefit which results from improved implements. At Nagpur Mr Sly, the Agricultural Commissioner, has shown that a cheap and efficient implement can be introduced, and in Burdwan, apparently, much good would be done by the adoption of a plough of a different character from that which is now in use. The whole of the experiments tended to a practical end; and no time was expended on merely scientific observations. The financial results were as good as is in the case in connection with most farms of this character.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 9 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5-30 a.m. on Saturday next.

WE learn that reinforcement, comprising two companies of Europeans and two ten-pounders have reached Khangma, twenty miles from Gyantse, and are expected to arrive at Gyantse to-day, when arrangements will no doubt be made for taking the Tibetan fort, which is now sniping Colonel Younghusband's camp.

REPORTS from Somaliland show that the troops have suffered very severely from scurvy, but their health is now improving.

MEASURES are being taken, we understand, to strengthen the transport in Tibet as the march upon Lhassa will certainly be an arduous one.

THE recent cold weather in the Western Himalayas has now been rapidly succeeded by a heat wave, and even night temperatures are unusually high.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th April, 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 1,159,965 maunds and Rs. 11,034 in the earnings.

THE Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, with his office establishment, proceeds to Ziarat on the 1st proximo, where the local Government have constructed and purchased additional buildings capable of accommodating the whole staff of assistants and subordinates.

WE are sorry to announce that Captain H. M. Moore, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay is suffering from what is suspected to be plague. Captain Moore was recently in charge of the plague wards of the hospital. He was admitted into the hospital on the 21st instant and is now in a serious condition.

MR. GRENSILL, the traffic canvasser of the North-Western Railway, in connection with trade via the Nushki route, has held meetings of all interested in trade with Persia. He is showing samples of most of the articles in demand in Persia and is also exhibiting specimens of Russian teas imported into Persia from Odessa and other places.

IT is rather comical reading at this date to see that the Government of India in declining the offer of the Faridkot Imperial Service Sappers for employment in Tibet have been explaining that the Mission is not a military expedition and that consequently no opportunity is likely to occur for making use of the Sappers. This reply, of course, is not of very recent date, but now that Parliament has been asked and agreed to sanction formally the employment of troops across the Tibetan frontier in such numbers as the Government of India deem necessary, and now that the Under Secretary of State, speaking in the House of Lords, has admitted that we are at war with the Lamas and intend to vindicate our position by force of arms, it is time, says the "Pioneer," to drop the descriptive designation of "Mission" so sedulously employed hitherto and adopt frankly the style "of Tibetan Field Force" or "Tibetan Expedition."

THERE is now no possibility for doubting that the Tibetans have in their possession a certain number of Russian rifles with abundant ammunition for them. At the Kharo-la these arms were much in evidence, and the ammunition captured was of Russian make. At Gyantse our troops are under rifle-fire also, the fort being some 1,400 yards distant from the Mission Camp. The question naturally arises as to the number of rifles that were sent to Lhassa in the first instance and whether further supplies have since been sent or are even now on their way. The Consular and Political Agent of the Tsar's Government in Kashgar is a great power in that part of the world, and as he is in close touch with the Russian garrison towns of Ferghana caravans can very easily be sent from the latter and forwarded on into Tibet. There is no one capable of intercepting them, for the Chinese authorities are the obedient servants of the Russian Agency, and the Dalai Lama's authority extends right to the south-eastern borders of Kashgaria. It is a long journey undoubtedly, but three months have passed since the British Mission first appeared in Tibet, and the thousand miles that lie between Lhassa and Kashgar can be traversed in seventy or eighty days at the outside. The Tibet Field Force, as it might now be called, may have some surprises in store for it, before it reaches the Sanpo, and the question of further reinforcements may become a pressing one now at any moment.

THE ANTARCTIC, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE "DISCOVERY."

[BY HENRY LEACH.]

THE practical work of the British Antarctic expedition in the far south being now completed, and the "Discovery" safe at her harbour base in New Zealand, whence she will soon be setting forth on her voyage home by an unfrequented route, that she may put the final touches to her investigations, the mind of the scientific world is much occupied with a contemplation of results achieved and their bearing upon practical questions, as well as upon the possibilities of Antarctic exploration in the future. For if anything is likely to accrue as a consequence of this expedition it is a series of other expeditions of divers nationalities in the not distant future, all bent on plumbing to their uttermost depths the valuable secrets of the South Polar regions which, much less closely veiled now than they were two years ago, are an allurement alike to the adventurous explorer and the scientific investigator that will not be easily resisted.

As was observed, in a recent conversation with me, by Sir Clements Markham—who has good reason to be proud of the fruits of the scheme of which he was the founder—writes Mr. Henry Leach in the "Pall Mall Gazette" the open route direct to the Pole itself upon the surface of the great ice barrier, along which Captain Scott proceeded with such brilliant success in the Antarctic summer of 1902-1903, is now most tempting to those adventurous spirits who crave for the honour and distinction of making new records in penetration into the unknown, and, above all of planting for the first time a national standard on one of the Poles of the earth. In the circumstances of the case geographical exploration in the Antarctic must now be more valuable than any work that can be done in its antipodes, and if this British expedition is succeeded by others of equally determined purpose and with the advantages of the experiences of Scott, there is a fair probability that a human being will stand at the South Polar point before the Arctic area is similarly conquered.

METHODS TO THE FUTURE.

Chiefly the expedition of the Discovery teaches us the methods which should be employed by future explorers in these parts, and points out that the time has come for the abandonment, along this route at all events, of the traditional means of penetration and for the adoption of the most modern methods of speedy locomotion, which may evidently be applied. Scott's has been largely in the nature of a pioneer expedition. The experiences of Ross and others in these parts were too far back and too incomplete to be of much practical service in these days; but the organizers of the British expedition had no option but to place their trust in what is regarded as the standard system of moving over these unknown tracts of ice and snow. Dogs and sledges were taken because it is the custom to take them in such undertakings, and because it was not then apparent that any better or safer means of traction could conveniently be employed. But dogs have never been of indispensable assistance to British explorers in Polar regions. Foreigners have found them to be so indispensable, and the Britishers going with the majority, have taken out their dogs as a matter of course; but old explorers who have carried the Union Jack with them into the Arctic—Sir Clements Markham himself included among them—are disposed in the light of experience to speak slightingly of the value of the canine species in the conduct of these hazardous and difficult tasks. Certainly the very complete and hardy pack that were taken out on the Discovery and whose bones now lie upon the snowy wastes to the south and east of South Victoria Land, must be regarded as having been a failure. The principal task that was set them was the assistance of the commander in his famous journey to the most southerly point ever reached by man, 82 deg. 17 min south, and on that occasion, though they started well they collapsed with the undertaking half-completed and not a single animal returned alive to the ship. If Scott had started out without them on November 2, 1902, and had made his plans for manhanlage unassisted there is little doubt that he would have travelled even further south than the 268 geographical miles which stand as the record of his magnificent achievement. This presumption is convincingly supported by the glorious success—the news of which was entirely unexpected by all at home—which attended his man-only journey westwards from the ship in his second season at the end of 1903 when he travelled 270 miles over what appears to have been a far more difficult course. This sledge excursion to longitude 146 1-2 deg. E. in latitude 78 deg S., although its object was not any nearer approach to the Pole than had already been made, will assuredly rank as the most splendid performance which has ever been accomplished in the Antarctic and it was done in a trifle under two months.

THE MOTOR CAR.

But if no dogs, what else? The time has come for the motor car to be taken to the Antarctic. More or less feasible schemes have been formulated for further attacks upon the Arctic with this most up-to-date assistance but it seems plain that if there is any field of exploration which lends itself most suitably to it, it is the path to the South Pole along the great ice barrier. Consider the character of the surface which is here presented along the direct route southwards. According to Scott's reports it is a perfectly even plain with a surface of generally frozen-hard snow along which sledges are drawn without any considerable difficulty. There are no mountains or hills, no valleys, no gullies—nothing but an almost billiard-table smoothness and levelness. The commander, as we have said, went with his dogs for 268 geographical miles south along this surface, and he was occupied strenuously for two months in the performance. From the point where he turned backward to the ship as far as the eye could see southwards, there was a continuation of this same frozen plain and Shackleton, who was with him, has felt constrained to express his regrets that they were not able to push farther along that enticing course which, if 463 more miles could have been traversed, would have brought them to the Pole itself. It is true that in many places soft snow was encountered, which made progress very difficult, but this may be considered to have been due to their nearness to the land; for travelling approximately along longitude 163 E. they skirted the eastern edge of South Victoria Land the whole way. In a future journey, where a dash farther south is aimed at, it would evidently be best to enter the ice plain at a longitude of about 170 degress W., and proceed southwards along that line. It is evidently just the same smooth desert, and the probability is that the surface is more uniformly hard. Of coure, an automobile which was employed for such a purpose would need to be specially adapted, and would have to accept unusual risks. The machine would naturally be fitted with very wide and flat tyres, which would prevent its sinking. If the limits of precaution were desired the front part might be fitted with a drum of the steam-roller pattern instead of wheels, and a sufficiency of teeth upon it would ensure its biting the surface. There would be some loss in speed; but upon such an excursion there would be no occasion to travel at the limit of speed which is prescribed by our Government for the United Kingdom. Fuel depots would be laid in advance along the route, just as depots were for the sledge dog journeys. By such means it would not take two months to travel less than 300 miles, as Captain Scott found necessary with his dogs and sledges, and if no land or other unexpected obstacles were encountered, the traversing of the entire seven or eight hundred miles to the polar point in one triumphant journey would be brought for the first time within the range of practical exploration. One is prone to imagine the severe and authoritative scientific mind as being antagonistic to daring and revolutionary proposals of this character, and it is therefore we and interesting to remark that Sir Clements Markham regards it as entirely reasonable and practical, and likely to be adopted.

(Concluded on page 6.)

JAPS AGAIN ADVANCING.

PORT ARTHUR DRAWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that a telegram from General Sakharoff shows that the Japanese advance on Liaoyang has been resumed.

He reports the movement of several detachments at different points up to fifty kilometres North-West of Feng-huang-cheng.

Their horses and infantry are reported to be much exhausted.

Reuter (Tokio) says that during Admiral Togo's reconnaissance at Port Arthur on Friday, a Russian shell struck the torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki, killing one officer and 24 men.

After repeated conferences of bankers, ministers and elder statesmen, the former have accepted the terms for a new popular loan at 5 per cent. of one hundred million yen to be issued at 92.

LONDON MAY, 23.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Tokio says that over 900 men were drowned in the Hatsuse and Yoshino disaster at Port Arthur.

The rumour of a sortie from Port Arthur is not confirmed and originated in General Stoessel's report of the fighting at Kinchau.

General Kuropatkin reports that of the first Japanese Army two divisions are now concentrated around Feng-huan-cheng and one at Habalin, midway between Feng-huan-cheng and Siouyen.

It is now stated that the fires at Kronstadt on the 10th inst were due to an attempt of peculating officials to conceal a shortage of stores ammunition and clothes ordered to the Far East.

LATER.

The Russian Admiral Skrydloff who is to take Admiral Makaroff's place has arrived at Vladivostock.

The Russians are re-occupying Niuchwang with a fair force of Artillery and Mounted Infantry.

Reuter wires from Fusan on the 21st that it is reported from Chinese sources that 2,000 Russians have re-occupied Siouyen.

The Russians are sending out in all directions reconnoitring parties which avoid engagements unless in superior numbers.

A "Times" telegram from their steamer working the wireless telegraph says that General Kuroki is still at Feng-huan-cheng resting his forces preparatory to an advance on Liaoyang and is waiting the third army corps which advances north to co-operate.

The Russian concentrations against the Japanese advance on Liaoyang are at Liensban.

Oku is occupying Liaotung, but if the Russians maintain the attitude which their field works indicate, Port Arthur will not fall with heavy sacrifices.

The recently launched battleship Orel which stranded immediately at St. Petersburg owing to her great draught again stranded at Kronstadt on the 19th inst. and her stern has since sunk deeply owing to the unexplained opening of her bilge pipe.

The ship is now badly strained.

[The new Russian battleship Orel which is reported to have stranded at Kronstadt was built at Galerni Island, St. Petersbug, having been laid down in October 1899. She is a first-class battleship, and one of four, the construction of which has been undertaken within the last four or five years. She is built of steel, unsheated, has two screws, two funnels fore and aft, two military masts with one top low on each, two main and six secondary turrets. Her length is 397 feet, beam 76 feet and she has a draught of 26 feet. She displaces 13,600 tons and has an I. H. P. of 16,000, which is equal to a speed of eighteen knots. Her coal capacity is 1,250 tons. Her engines are three sets of cylindrical triple expansion and she has twenty Belleville boilers. Her armour consists of a complete Krupp steel belt, nine inches thick, amidships tapering to four inches at the ends; an upper belt, six inches to four inches, which does not cover the main deck. Below the belt to the turn of the bilge is a four inch thickness of Harveyed nickel steel from the bow to the after magazine as a protection against torpedoes. Below the protected deck to the bilge on each side are fore and aft bulkheads of four inch Krupp steel. The protected deck is three inches thick on the slopes and the splinter deck has a protection of two inch thickness flat on the top of the belt. The big turrets are protected with eleven inch armour with ten inch hoists and the secondary turrets have six inch armour with five inch hoists. The twelve pounder casemates have two inch armour. The armament of the Orel comprises four 12-inch breech loaders in pairs in turrets, twelve 6-inch quick firers in pairs in secondary turrets on bow, beam and quarter; twenty 12-pounder quick in casemates, twenty 3 pounder quick, and eight 1 pounder quick, with six torpedo tubes, one being submerged on each bow, one on each broadside behind armour, one above water in the bow and one above water in the stern.]

Telegrams from Colombo dated May 22nd state:—

The Japanese residents are leaving Saghalien, owing to their barbarous treatment since the outbreak of hostilities.

Palace and Ministerial changes are frequent at Seoul. During the last month four Ministers for Foreign Affairs have been appointed and resigned their portfolios.

Russia and Japan have bought in the United States supplies amounting to over eight millions sterling since the beginning of the war.

The Empress of China has ordered the provincial governors to abandon her birthday celebrations and to use the money thus saved to equip 72,000 troops immediately.

JAPAN'S ARMIES.

IMPOSING PLAN OF CAMPAIGN UNFOLDED.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Express" writing from Tokio on April, 29th says:—As previously reported, a change in the Japanese plan of campaign has been necessitated by the treachery of an officer of the head-quarters staff.

The new plans involve the formation of an additional army corps, and I learn on the highest authority that at a conference of the army heads held on April 24 a scheme was decided upon which will put into the field an aggregate force of 320,000 men, disposed as follows:—

1. First Army Corps.—Now wholly in the field, centred on the Yalu. Under the supreme command of Field-Marshal Baron Kuroki. It includes the Imperial Guard Division (Tokio), the 2nd Provisional Division from Sendai, a detached brigade from Kokura, and other troops.

2. Second Army Corps.—Designed for flanking movements and for landing west of the Yalu (probably at Taku-shan). The mobilisation of this army commenced on April 13, and is now finished, the troops being at Hiroshima. Its composition includes the 1st Provisional Division (Tokio) commanded by Prince Fushimi-no-Miya, the 3rd Division, under General Nagoya, and the 4th Division (Osaka). The whole under the supreme command of Field-Marshal Baron Oku.

But for the alteration in the plans this army would have embarked by now, but I am informed that the first fleet of transports leaves Ujina on April 30, the rest of the vessels following as quickly as possible.

3. Third Army Corps.—This is not as yet mobilised. It includes the 10th Division from Himeji, the 11th from Marugame, and the 9th from Kanezawa. General Nodzu will be in command.

4. Fourth Army Corps—This is now mobilising. It includes the remainder of the Kokura brigades, the 5th Division from Hiroshima, the 6th from Kumamoto, and the 7th from Hakodate.

This corps is expected to land to the west of the Liao-tong peninsula (Yin-how, for Niu-chwang.

Eventually the Second and Fourth Army Corps will converge on Mukden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LOSS OF A BOMBAY STEAMER.

A Collision in Bristol Channel.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The steamer Den of Seaton bound to Bombay with coal and Government stores has sunk in collision in the Bristol Channel.

[The Den of Seaton was a steel crew steamer of 3,673 tons nett and 2,485 tons registered. She was built in 1901 by Sir Raylton Dixon and Co. Ld., at Middlesbro for the s. s. Den of Seaton Co. Ld. (C Barrie and Son) She was 345 feet 2 inches in length, 49 feet 8 inches, in breadth and 18 feet in depth. She left London on the 4th May.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Lord Curzon will be installed as Warden of the Cinque Ports on the 2nd July.

THE KHEDIVIAL DEBT.

Italy and the Anglo-French Agreement.

Italy has assented to the Khedivial debt Decree.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Ambassador's Departure.

M. Nisard, the French Ambassador, left Rome yesterday, but the Councillor of the Embassy replaces him as Charge d'Affaires.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia with the English mails of the 13th instant left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day Mr. Mafflin, Chief Inspector of the Customs Preventive service charged Babu Soshi Bhushan Chuckerbutty, accountant of the Customs Mutual Benefit Fund, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,316. The accused flatly denied the charge, and stated that because the Chief Inspector insisted on taking money, without giving a receipt, he served the president of Fund with an attorney's letter and tendered his resignation. This case was trumped up against him, subsequently, while he was in Chandernagore and was wholly false. Finally, the accused promised to establish the fact that over Rs. 20,000 have been embezzled from the Fund. The case is adjourned and the accused has been released on bail.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, MAY 23.

At the opening of the Madras Provincial Conference at Ranipet to-day, Dewan Bahadur K Krishnaswamy Row C.I.E. late Dewan of Travancore, who presided delivered a very interesting inaugural address, In the first portion of the speech he dealt with the necessity of greater progress in industrial and agricultural improvement in India. In this connection he acknowledged with gratitude what already has been done by the Government. It is impossible perpetually to look upon Government for aid. The time had come when the people of India should help themselves just as the big trading guilds in England and elsewhere had done by establishing technical institutions for improving local arts and industries.

The third North Arcot Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in connection with the Provincial Conference was opened this morning by Mr. R.C.C. Carr I.C.S., the Collector, in the presence of a large gathering.

THE KODAIKANAL CONVENTION.

The fifteenth Kodaikanal Convention was held in the American Mission Church last week the general subject being Christ's training of the Twelve.

WEEKLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

This week's meteorological cables from the Indian Ocean stations show increased pressure in the South Trades region with continued heavy rain at Zanzibar and strong trades at the Seychelles. Heavy rain and southerly wind are reported at Colombo. A statement issued to-night by the Meteorological Department observes that there is some prospect of rain increasing over the south of the Peninsula. Increased rain is also predicted over Assam.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

CLEARANCE OF VILLAGES.

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent writing from Gyantse on May 20th says:—

This morning Colonel Brander led out four companies of the Pioneers with two guns to clear the villages in the rear which were occupied by the enemy.

The operations were confined to the right bank of the river.

The enemy deserted the first two villages, but in the third a most obstinate resistance was made, the troops, meanwhile, being exposed to a flanking fire from a fourth village, which was occupied by many riflemen.

The third village was finally very gallantly taken by assault, a breach being made in a walled house with gun-cotton.

Lieutenant Hodgson, 32nd Pioneers, who led the way, rushed at a big swordsman, who inflicted a wound on his arm. Twenty Tibetans were killed.

Our casualties were two Sikhs killed, and one officer and three men wounded. The Sikhs killed displayed the greatest courage, one actually scaling the wall and was there shot through the head.

Preparations were being made to attack the fourth village when a great mass of Tibetans were seen, through binoculars, under the walls of the fort, apparently preparing to rush the camp, to which the troops had to hasten back.

All through the operations a persistent fire was kept up on the camp, and on the troops going out and coming in from the fort, but only two animals were hit. In spite of the heavy losses already inflicted on them the Tibetans are showing great courage and intelligence. Their audacity is no less a revelation than their possession of modern arms.

Of our men hit to-day, three were struck by rifle bullets, and high velocity bullets were whizzing all over the field during the fight.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE LAND OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 7th.—A portion of the second Japanese army under General Oku, numbering 10,000 men, has landed at Pit-su-Wo. Another portion has landed at Kin-chau. The narrow neck of land above Port Arthur is thus occupied by Japanese.

Piers are being erected at Pit-su-Wo to facilitate landings.

The Russians claim for Port Arthur that it is provisioned for one year.

It is recognised at St. Petersburg that General Oku's landing renders it difficult for General Kuropatkin to concentrate a formidable force against General Kuroki.

General Pflug, chief of Admiral Alexeieff's staff, has telegraphed that one hundred Japanese, eastwards of the railway, fired a volley at a train from Port Arthur south of Pu-lan-tien which contained many passengers and 200 sick Russians. The ambulance carriages were flying the Red Cross flag at the time. Two of the sick were wounded in the legs. The train safely reached Pu-lan-tien.

London, May 8th,—Six Japanese cruisers are continuously watching Port Arthur.

General Stoessel addressing the garrison referred to Port Arthur being threatened on the land side. Russia's bulwark in the Far East would, he said, be defended till Russian troops relieved it. He expressed his firm confidence in the endurance of its defenders.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Japanese are masters of nearly the whole of the Liao-Tung peninsula. They have destroyed the railway at Port Adam, and exploded the bridge.

Much depression prevails at St. Petersburg.

The London "Daily Express" states that the Russian Treasury has assigned £15,000,000 to the purchase of cruisers and submarines from France and Germany.

A French Banking Syndicate has taken over a Russian loan of £16,000,000, with the option of taking over a further £16,000,000 previous to January next. It is unlikely that the loan will be issued to the public.

COLD STORAGE.

LOWER TEMPERATURES ADVOCATED.

London, May 7.—At a meeting of the Cold Storage and Ice Association, Mr. C. C. Lance, the commercial representative in London for New South Wales, read a paper on "The Growth of the Influence of Refrigeration in Australia." He specially emphasised the necessity of lower temperatures, for both the storage and carriage of produce and suggested zero for butter as in America.

A MILITARY CONTRACT CASE.

CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

London, May 7.—The Liquidator of the South African and Australian Cold Storage Company has announced that he was confident that the company's claim of £232,000 against the British Government in connection with the military contract for the supply of food in South Africa would be met equitably. The Shareholders of the company would receive shares in the Imperial Cold Storage Company, as agreed upon in May 1903.

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

WANTS ITALY TO MEDIATE.

London, May 7.—The "Tribuna," a daily paper published in Rome, states that the Mullah is suing for peace, and is ready to submit to the British. He has asked Italy to mediate and to take him under its protection. Colonel Swayne has been given a free hand in Somaliland, especially with a view of stopping supplies of arms for the Mullah.

THE ELECTRIC BELT DODGE.

A VENDOR ARRESTED.

London, May 7.—An American named Wagener, has been arrested at Berlin for selling so-called electric belts, which experts have declared to be useless. He has been making £500 daily by the sale of the articles.

"RAGGING" IN THE ARMY.

OFFENDERS TO BE DISMISSED.

The Army Council has issued a strong memorandum on the subject of "ragigng" in the army and threatens that if any repetition occurs, the names of the perpetrators will be submitted to the King with a view of their removal from the army.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Davies, 22nd Punjabis, has an extension of one year as Transport Registration Officer.

Lieut.-General Egerton, has been granted eight months' leave from the date on which he vacates the command in Somaliland.

WORK FOR JUSTICES.

BENCHES OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES

The Government of Bombay yesterday issued the following resolution constituting Benches of Honorary Magistrates:—

The Governor-in-Council has had under consideration for some time past the question of appointing Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the City of Bombay. The suggestion originally came from the Justices of the Peace, Bombay, through Mr. A. K. Leslie, who brought to notice the desire of that body to perform fuctions more useful to Government and to the City than hitherto. Almost simultaneously, though independently, came a somewhat similar suggestion from the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, Bombay, with a view to afford relief to the salaried Presidency Magistrates in the disposal of comparatively unimportant cases. His Excellency-in-Council after giving the most careful consideration to the proposals has decided to give these proposals a trial. If that should be judged successful the scheme will be capable of extension.

His Excellency-in-Council is accordingly pleased, under Section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to establish three Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Girgaum, Mazgaon and Dadar, respectively with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to appoint the gentlemen, named in the accompanying Notification to constitute the respective Benches.

The rules prepared by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the guidance of the Benches and approved by Government, which are printed in the accompanying Nortification should be published in the Bombay Government Gazette. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, should arrange under these rules for the Benches to commence their duties as soon as convenient; he is also requested to give them every possible assistance, and to submit an annual report on the working of the scheme and the work done by each Bench.

The proposals made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his letter No. 834, dated the 31st March 1904, for the accommodation of the three Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar are approved, and he should be requested to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the Public Works Department, for leasing at the rate of Rs. 60 per mensem the whole of the house of Mr. M. N. Navalkar on the Dadar Road for three years for the purpose at as early a date as possible.

The attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate should also be drawn to paragraph 3 of Government letter No. 1463 dated the 17th March 1904, and he should be authorized to entertain adequate establishments, and to provide requisite furniture etc., for the three Courts, submitting, through the Accountant General, the necessary proposition statement in duplicate showing the net extra expenditure involved.

The following is the notification appointing the justices to constitute the three Benches:—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates who shall have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay and shall sit together as Benches in the respective localities mentioned against their names:—

Girgaum:—Messrs. Alexander Abercrombie., John Begg, F. R. I, B. A., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M, Shams ul Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B. A, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar. Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote, Gulam Husain Allana, Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Janardhan Damodar Kolatkar, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, K. Subramani Aiyer B.A, Kamruddin Amiruddin, Mahammadbhoy Nansi Khairaj, Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, B.A., LL, B, S, A. Nathan, F. A. Prevost, Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Rangunath Sadashiv Jaykar, Frank Cartwright Rimington, Shelim Ezekiel Shellim, E. F. Underwood, M.D., A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S. Mazagon:—Messrs. Aga Shah Rukh Shah, Amiruddin Tayabji, Anandrav Narayan Dabholkar, Sassoon Jacob David, Joseph Ezekiel, Fardunji Jamsetji Parakh, Framroz Rustamji Joshi, Haji Suleman Abdul Vahid, Haji Usuf Haji Esmael Sobani, W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Raphael, Hyeem Simeon Isaac, Jamsetji Kharsetji Jamsetji, Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Rustomji Desai, Krishnarao Antoba Chemberkar, B.A., George Lund, Khan Saheb Kazi Muhammad Ali Murgay, Messrs. James Anderson Dickson McBain, Nauroji Jehangirji Gamadia, Ravji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankarshet, Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai, Rustamji Jamsetji Jijibhai, Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. J. P. Watson, Dadar:—Messrs Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kajiji B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Messrs Balkrishna Vinayak Vaudev B.A. Messrs Bamanji Dinsha Petit, Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart, Mr. Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Messrs Herbert Rufus Greaves, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Kt, Messrs Hormasji Dadabhai, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, Messrs Kaliandas Keshavdas, Messrs Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash, Kharsedji Manekji Khar sedji, B, A. (Oxon,) Bar at Law, A, K, Leslie, Manmohandas Ramji Hora, James McDonald, The Honourable Mr, Silas Meyer Moses, Muhamadbhai Karimbhai, Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, B,A Ratanji Jamsetji Tata, Rastam Sorabji Paovala, Khan Bahadur Samuel Isaji, Mr, Shavak Ratanji Bamanji, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, The Honourable Mr Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Mr Vrijbukandas Atmaram,

All of these gentleman have expressed their willingness to Mr, A, K, Leslie to serve as Honorary Presidency Magistrates with the exception of Messrs, Nagardas Narattamdas, Nanavati, & Raganath, Sadashiv Jaykar, who, it is understood, are also willing to accept the office.

The Rules for the guidance of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates provide among other matters that the Honorary Presidency Magistrates shall undertake only such business as is made over to them by the general or special order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Each of the said Benches shall be divided into sections containing not less than four Honorary Presidency Magistrates in each. Except on Sundays and close holidays, one section of each Bench shall hold a sitting every day from the hour of 8 a.m. until such time as an adjournment may be voted. The Chief Presidency Magistrate shall, if present, officiate as Chairman of the Bench. In his absence, the senior salaried Presidency Magistrate (if any) present shall officiate as Chairman of the Bench. In the absence of any salaried Presidency Magistrate, the Bench shall, as often as may be necessary, elect a Chairman from among the Magistrates present.

MR. F. H. HAMNETT SERIOUSLY ILL.

MADRAS, MAY 23.

Mr Frederick Harper Hamnett ICS, CIE, Sessions Judge, Godaveri, lies seriously ill at Ootacamund. The doctors however regard his condition hopeful.

EXAMINATION FRAUDS CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Egmore Police Court to-day, his Worship Mr W E T Clarke passed orders in the Examination frauds case. His Worship said the case arose out of a series of examination frauds committed some years past without detection. He found the accused M Iyathambi Moodily, lately clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, guilty of abetting the frauds, and committed the accused to the High Court considering his powers inadequate sufficiently to punish the accused having regard to the gravity of the offence.

MR. SIEVIER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE PRESENTATION AT COURT.

Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury in the King's Bench Division resumed on May 6th the hearing of the action by Mr. Robert Standish Sievier to recover damages from Sir James Duke for alleged slander. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant described him as a thief, a card-sharper, and a murderer, and the defendant had stated that he had been expelled from certain clubs for cheating at cards. The defendant pleaded privilege.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton Mr. Sievier said he considered that he had fully stated the different callings which he had followed and his sources of income. He started at Adelaide when he went to Australia in 1882. He was entitled to money at the time. He started as a ready-money bookmaker. It was ready money because he preferred it. He was then twenty-two years of age. He was financed by a Mr. Whitham at the commencement.

Is there a quay or pier at Adelaide?—No, it is an inland town.

Is there not a large pier?—There is a pier at Port Adelaide.

Was it there you had the experience of being thrown into the water?—No.

Were not you ducked?—Never in mylife.

Thrown out of a boat by men who, rightly or wrongly, thought you had been cheating?—Never.

Mr. Walton continued his cross-examination. The plaintiff denied that complaints were ever made at Tattersall's Club at Adelaide. The man who financed him did not round on him because he was alleged to have "faked" his books. He first took his "trade" name of Sutton when he started as a bookmaker. This was not for the purpose of concealing his identity. He used no other names at any time for that purpose.

Mr. Walton: I will remind you of some presently.

PARTNER OR CLERK?

Continuing, the witness said he had no sort of partner called Stubbins. Stubbins was his clerk. Benson, the well-known "Jubilee Plunger," or rather, better known as the "Jubilee Juggins," was in Australia at the time. He and Stubbins never got money out of him in an illegitimate sense. He had played cards with him, and done deals with him on the course. The witness denied that he ever knew Hicken, an ex-prize fighter, there as a friend. He had boxed at his place.

Do you remember after a dinner going to Hicken's Hotel?—No.

And playing billiards with Benson and winning £2,000?—No.

How much did you win from him?—I think he owed me £2,000 on a running account.

And did not you and Stubbins and Hicken agree to divide the winnings?—No.

Benson paid you?—Yes, he gave me a cheque in England, and the cheque was met.

Did you not send Stubbins £300 out of that?—Not out of Benson's account; that was money I owed him when in Australia by mutual consent. This was through betting transactions.

His Lordship: Is it common practice for a bookmaker's clerk to bet with his employer?—He stood in with me in certain bets. When I returned from Australia the first time I had a thousand or two.

Mr. Walton: In January, 1889, at your first bankruptcy, were you not asked what the £300 was for, and you said, "It was money I gave in consideration of a promise I made to help him"?—Yes.

Then why do you now say that you owed it him?—So I did owe it. It was partly a present and partly a debt. You are going back twenty years, and it is difficult to remember everything.

Mr. Walton: Did not you wait until you arrived in England and were able to get the money out of Benson?—No.

A POLICE-COURT APPEARANCE.

In Australia how often were you in the police-court?—Only once, I was summoned twice, but appeared once.

Did not the stewards of the club think that your language was so bad that they prosecuted you?—No. The club were represented by a Mr. Ingles, certainly, who took out the summons.

Did you not pay £15 and the summons was withdrawn?—My solicitor did.

The next time you appeared was in connection with Lord "X.", an aide-de-camp to the Governor?—Yes.

He was a boy, just of age?—He was a well-developed boy, at any rate. We were both about the same age. Continuing, the witness said a complaint was lodged about the matter between himself and Lord "X." referred to yesterday, and they came to a resolution that he must leave the club. Asked whether that was not a strong measure, witness replied that it was a very "toadying" measure. (Laughter.) The club in question was a bookmakers' club; it was not one of very high standing.

Mr. Walton: Then the matter came before a bench of magistrates; that was not a bookmakers' bench?—No, but it was a packed bench.

You had fourteen days without the option of a fine?—Yes, by a casting vote; but I appealed and succeeded.

You were cross examined?—Yes.

And asked whether you were not expelled from the Gun Club for disgraceful and blackguardly language?—They said so; but you are taking me over a case of eighteen years ago.

And were you not asked "Were you ever driven out of the arena of the club for filthy language, and you said "No"?—That is so.

And you were asked what you were compelled to leave for, and said you did not know why?—you Well I never was expelled. These questions might have been put but they were all denied.

You appealed?—Yes.

Was there really any hearing?—Lord Desborst did not appear, and I won amid cheers in the court and the general opinion in my favour throughout Australia.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

In addition to the police-court in Australia you have been in the Divorce Court?—Yes, I married an Australian woman.

You married on November 8, 1882, and there was subsequently a petition for divorce by your wife?—Yes.

Did she charge you with cruelty and all that?—I could not say. I never read the petition or the citation.

And in addition to cruelty she charged you with desertion and misconduct with two women?—She said so. I never read the citation. It was arranged that it should be served upon me twelve hours before I left Australia. I had paid the alimony and all the necessary expenses before I received the citation. (Laughter.) The whole thing was arranged.

Mr. Walton: Now we have a tale of a packed bench and a packed committee of a club, and an arranged divorce.

His Lordship: You arranged that they should put anything in the petition they liked?—Witness: Well, it was all arranged, and I paid all that was necessary before any divorce.

Mr. Walton: In May, 1883, you came to London, and went to live in Conduit-street?—Yes.

And then you were elected a member of Boodle's?—Yes.

Then you visited Australia again, and returned in April 1887, and lived at Burlington-gardens?—Yes, I came over for the season.

THE PRESENTATION AT COURT.

And in July of that year you were presented at Court?—Yes.

At the time you had been turned out of the Melbourne Gun Club?—I never was.

I suggest you were.—No.

Then you had been turned out of the other club, had figured in the Police and Divorce Courts, and then asked a gentleman to present you before the Queen?—Yes.

Did you tell him this?—No, you are turning upon a pivot, Mr. Walton.

His Lordship: What advantage was it to you?—Well, I knew the gentleman well. He asked me whether I would like to be presented, and I said, I would.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Walton, witness admitted that the gentleman who presented him afterwards told him that certain things had been said about his past, and he was asked to clear them up. He said he would do his best to do so. He was certainly surprised to find in the "Gazette" that his presentation had been cancelled. That was ten months after the presentation.

Mr Walton: The cancellation did surprise you?—Certainly it did, after ten months. There were comments by the Press upon the subject, but he never threatened criminal proceedings in consequence.

The plaintiff further said he really asked his presenter to withdraw his presentation almost immediately after he had been before her Majesty because of the talk which there had been about him. He admitted that he made an affidavit on one occasion to the effect that his presentation was cancelled solely because he had made a book in Australia. A letter was read from the presenter to plaintiff, in which plaintiff was begged for both their sakes to get evidence to show that he was not engaged on the turf if he really was not, and plaintiff still adhered to the statement that the cancellation took place on account of his having been a bookmaker, and for no other reason.

A SUSPENDED BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE.

Reverting again to his bankruptcy, the plaintiff said his discharge was suspended for one year. He might have said that he had nothing but what his mother gave him, even though he had arrived in England with a few thousands of pounds.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Lancashire and the Northern States.

METHOD IN BUSINESS.

AMERICAN TRADE TOPICS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A New Orleans bull circular writer finds a parallel between Lancashire in its relation to the Continent and the Northern States in their relation to the Southern States. "The English spinner," he says, "in trying to solve the raw supply question by curtailing production has discovered to his sorrow that the Continental spinner was quietly picking up all the business that his English cousin was driving away through his short-sighted policy of curtailment. Similarly, it is said, the Northern mills dissipate their energies by denouncing speculation, while their Southern competitors make the goods that the Northern spinner refuses to make". If this policy is continued, it is only a question of time when the world's cotton goods will be all manufactured on the Continent and in our Southern States. Of course the Continent is a very vague term, and many of our competitors there have done precisely what we are doing. The particular line of criticism, however, is not a new one, and perhaps there is something in it. But how much? We know that spinners have improved their margins greatly during the continuance of short time, and there is little doubt that they are doing better on the whole than they could have done in any attempt to run full time. It would be interesting to hear what particular export business in yarn has been taken from us that might have been retained if spinners had not agreed to the self-denying ordinance. Possibly a better case could be made out on the ground of our losing cloth business. Short time has stiffened cloth prices greatly, and foreign competition in cloth is a more far-reaching affair than in yarn. We have not, however, got to the point of altruism in which spinners will sacrifice themselves to help manufacturers to maintain a position abroad. And though we may be suffering losses in some obscure quarter we should like to know what they are.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that efficient organisation and the strict observance of well-devised methods are often as essential to industrial success as the employment of the best machinery. In some branches, such as that of cotton spinning, when the same descriptions of yarn are produced all the year round, these objects are easily attained, because the rate of production is approximately uniform, and, the rates of wages being almost entirely by the piece, there is no difficulty in determining the cost of manufacture and little room for variation in it. In many industries, however, where time wages prevail and the product is of many kinds and is constantly changing, a badly arranged or badly administered system must result in much loss of time of labour, or of material, or of all three. It is not surprising, therefore, in these days of keen competition, that increasing attention is being given to the orderly arrangement of work and the strict collection of materials for "cost-finding" in every branch of complicated works management. This kind of reform has made much progress, especially in the engineering industries of the United States and of this country, and a literature of the subject has been begun. The most recent American book upon it is "The Factory Manager and Accountant; Some Examples of the Latest American Factory Practice," by Horace Lucian Arnold, published at the office of the "Engineering" Magazine, London. The greater part of the volume is occupied by facsimile reproductions of the numerous forms used in the various departments of half-a-dozen engineering factories, all designed to secure precise records of materials consumed, of those produced, of work done, of the attendance of employes, and other particulars required to determine the cost of production and to detect waste of any kind.

The forms and their manner or adaptation to the end in view are fully explained, and they are preceded by two chapters on factory routine, organisation, and cost-finding. The writer states that it is only within the last five or six years that the systematised employment of departmental records has become fully developed in the United States, and he adduces evidence of its abundant fruitfulness. One general manager says: "If anyone had shown us, even five years ago, the form blanks we are using to-day, we should have said that such detail was not only absurdly unnecessary but that the system could never be carried out." He adds: "It saves money and avoids annoyance and confusion to such an extent that we would not think for a moment of going back to our old simpler methods of operating the factory." A further advantage of this innovation noticed by the author is that the workpeople so far from disliking it find their operations easier. Work at the various stages proceeds more smoothly, with less interruption, less overlapping, delay, and friction, and consequently less irritation than in former times. It must not be supposed that improved methods of factory organisation and accounting are being neglected in this country. Great progress has been made in recent years, and the literature of the reform has not been neglected. So far back as in 1896 the subject was dealt with in an ample volume by Mr. J. Slater Lewis, of Manchester (E. and F.N. Spon, London), entitled "The Commercial Organisation of Factories."

So far as we are aware, this is the best work of its kind which has yet appeared. Its scope is much wider than that of Mr. Arnold, for it discusses, descriptively and critically, the details of the numerous departments of a great manufacturing concern, including its commercial and accounting branches, setting out the duties of their officers and the ways in which their efficient co-operation can be best secured with a view to order and economy. In this work also examples of departmental forms and books of account are supplied. Both of the works to which we have referred deal almost entirely with engineering operations of one kind or another. It may safely be affirmed, however, that there must be many other branches of industry in which great economies and better production are likely to result from the adoption of a system of detailed forms of accounting and record such as has been found so useful in the engineering industries of England an America. Old rule-of-thumb methods may be tolerated in establishments which, for one reason or another, hold a position of quasi-monopoly, but more exact methods are becoming more and more essential to success, not only because of the knowledge they impart to managers and employers, but also because of the improvements which they suggest and the encouragement which order and the lessening of friction give to the workman, whether he is paid by time or by piece-work rates of wages.

Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., in a circular dated April 23 at New York, attribute the Stock Exchange dulness to complications arising from redistribution of the merger stocks and the unusual backwardness of the season, the latter exerting an unfavourable influence upon both crops and general trade. Though various industries have been deranged by particular causes, a careful survey of the business situation reveals no unsound features. Messrs. Clews consider, however, that enterprise is checked by the extremely high cost of both the materials and wages necessary for the creation of fixed plant, and until these have undergone their share of the general adjustment they look for no real revival of industry. Financial conditions are probably the most satisfactory of any in the great divisions of business. The mercantile situation is certainly sound, but business is diminishing in volume, while the industrial situation is complicated by the conditions above referred to. Very soon the country will be passing through the excitement incidental to a Presidential campaign. Fortunately there are fewer disturbing issues than usual, and there is likely to be less postponement of enterprise than is common in Presidential years. Nevertheless there are two important doubts hanging over the market—the election and the crops,—and upon these the course of the market will largely depend. It is anticipated that four or five months

will be required to develop these issues, and in the meantime it is not to be expected that there will be very active markets, unless through something unexpected between Japan and Russia or in the merger litigation.

The output of Irish woollens, which promises to be increased by the establishment of a tweed factory at Bandon, county Cork, continues to form an interesting feature of the trade, although the industry is comparatively small. London and Dublin absorb a large percentage of the Irish woollen production, which bears a good reputation for quality but leaves room for improvement in design. At Foxford, where a fall of 6ft. on the river Moy affords ample water-power, the Sisters of Charity have established a factory weaving weekly several thousand yards of tweeds, serges, and flannels. "Homespun" tweeds are also woven at Tourmakeady, in the county Mayo; and the Carna Industries Fund of Manchester, brought into existence by the "Guardian's" references some years ago to the philanthropic work of the late 'Father Tom" has assisted the crochet industry in one of the poorest parts of Connemara. These and similar efforts have to some extent assisted to employ that class of labour which in the days when the great house of Macdonald flourished in Glasgow found abundant work in connection with the sewn-muslin industry. By a curious coincidence, it was again to Scotland that some parts of poorer Ireland owe recent industrial developments. An Ayrshire firm which some time ago had constructed for it in Lancashire one of the largest carpet power-looms in the country has in Ireland developed the manufacture of carpets by what may be described as the hand-tufted method, resembling that formerly practised at Merton Abbey (Surrey) by William Morris add still conducted at Onschak (Asia Minor), in the Smyrna district, and in some parts of Persia—notably at Sultanabad where a good deal of carpet weaving proceeds under the supervision of a Manchester firm. No shuttle is employed in this form of carpet making, what represents the pattern being tied on to a vertical warp, before which the operatives sit. Killybegs and Kilcar (county Donegal) now turn out these goods, and the firm responsible for the development has also begun the manufacture of "renaissance" lace curtains at Carraroe and Gorumna Island, county Galway. The business has also received attention at Lettermullen and Kilkerrin, and weaving instruction is given at Leenane.

A pamphlet was issued a short time ago by Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., of the Penistone Steelworks, upon the comparative merits of steel rails made by the basic and the acid process respectively. Statistics were presented pointing to the inference that the proportions of breakages of rails made by the acid-process—their own—was much less than that in the case of rails made by the basic process, such as the rails produced in the Middlesbrough district from Cleveland ore. In particular it was stated that on the North-eastern Railway, which uses Middlesbrough rails chiefly, the fractures of steel rails had been more numerous than on any other line in the country. The pamphlet has not escaped the notice of the Cleveland manufacturers' and Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., who are makers of basic rails, have criticised it with apparent success. It is stated, in the first place, that the comparison of the breakages on the North-Eastern is not made with those on all other British lines, but with such casualties on a "carefully selected" number of them. Secondly, it is pointed out that although the North-Eastern purchased within the last four years twice as great a quantity of basic as of acid (hematite) rails the cases of facture of the latter had been 25 per cent. more in number than of the former. These figures are given on the authority of Sir Lowthian Bell, the deputy chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company. It is interesting to notice, in this connection, that nearly the whole of the rails laid down by the United States railways are of basic steel, and that in Germany hardly any hematite rails are employed. In this case, however, it is to be remembered that the basic process is specially adapted to the conversion of German iron ore.

A further and very important development of the Australasian trade of the port of Manchester is now announced. It will be remembered that a short time ago when it became known that the New Zealand Government were making a contract with the Federal Shipping Company for a direct steam ship service between New Zealand and the west coast of Britain the claims of the Ship Canal were brought to Mr. Seddon's notice by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Chamber of Commerce, the Meat Trades Association and the Canal Company. So far as the outward voyages are concerned Manchester has now been definitely adopted as one of the regular loading ports and in fact the final loading port of the new service; and the first steamer (the Whakatane of 8,100 tons burden) will at the end of this month, load cargo in Manchester not only for Australia but also for Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers. The Whakatane, leads at Bristol on May 10, at Glasgow on May 20, at Liverpool on May 23, and at Manchester on May 31, and it is intended that every succeeding monthly steamer of the Federal and associated lines capable of navigating the Canal shall lead part of her cargo here. It is also hoped that Manchester will be one of the ports of discharge for homeward cargo, especially frozen meat and wool.

RIFLES FROM MUTWAL HARBOUR.

Whilst fishermen were hauling their nets at Mutwal, a short time ago, says a Ceylon paper, they found some old rifles in their nets which they handed over to their Mudaliyar who has given them to the Principal Collector. On Friday last five more rifles were fished up and handed over to the Fisher Mudaliyar and by him to the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson in whose custody there are now 14 rifles. The fishermen think there are more rifles in the sea and intend making another careful search. It is understood that after all the rifles are found, the Principal Collector will make a report to His Excellency the Governor on the matter. Some 25 other rifles of that first find are said to have been hidden by the fishermen but have not yet been given up and steps are being taken now to search the houses of the fishermen with a view to finding the weapons in their possession.

B. I. BOAT BADLY BATTERED.

EN ROUTE TO SINGAPORE.

A Brisbane telegram dated, May 2nd states:—The British India Company's steamer Umta put into Moreton Bay on Saturday night for shelter, having experienced boisterous weather after leaving Sydney for Batavia and Singapore. On Saturday morning, during a strong south-east gale, the vessel shipped several heavy seas which did considerable damage to the horse fittings on deck. On the starboard the stalls were swept away but none of the live stock consisting of 200 horses, cow, and a bull were lost. On arrival off Cape Moreton Captain Lee decided to run into Moreton Bay to save live stock and have repairs effected.

Mr. Cogswell of the "Pioneer" staff, who has been appointed to the new post of Superintendent of Stationery and Printing, Calcutta and Northern India, will receive Rs. 1,500 a month, and have his headquarters in Calcutta. The appointment says the "C. and M. Gazette" is understood to be temporary for a term, after which the question of its being made permanent will come up. That such an appointment should be created will strongly recommended by the committee consisting of Messrs. W.S Meyer, C. Allen and H. Wheeler, Indian Civil Service, who considered the subject in 1902-03.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CATS AND WITCHES.

Strange news comes from Burma about a cat. As is well known, it was for centuries and is even now the belief in Europe that witches could assume the form of a cat, especially a black cat, and that ill-looking animal is always associated with a wizard or witch. The Burmese have a superstition somewhat similar. They are, of course, great believers in witches. The principal kinds are enumerated in "Manu Kye" which, although of undoubted Indian origin contains many references to old Burmese customs and superstitions. A witch is called "Zon." A zon is generally so by heredity, because her ancestors in an unbroken line have always been witches. It is said also that the art can be acquired under a good teacher, and even without the help of a teacher, by means of certain books. We have long inquired after and tried to procure these books, but unsuccessfully; they are nowhere to be found. Although the universal belief of the Burmese points this way, yet it is very doubtful whether books of such a character ever existed here. But if such were really the case, they would be very interesting as a mine of curious practices and superstitions, though not wholly indigenous, but probably containing much that is Hindu.

Witches may possess persons, and "a fortiori" cats. The cat thus possessed is generally black and wild in its ways. A cat thus possessed by a witch has to be rubbed the wrong way, from the tail to the neck; it will fight and bite and when released jump about in a frantic manner. This is also one of the best ways to rid it of its unwelcome possessor who runs away directly, and if the houses of the village be well searched the witch will be found lying wailing on her stomach, and if her back be examined, a long line will be seen from the small of the back right up to the neck, the skin all gone and the flesh torn and bleeding, as if a very hard and stiff brush had been violently run up and down for a considerable time. On the other hand the cat will have become tractable and meek and look very much satisfied.

In a village of the Sagaing district a cat was thus possessed. It was not known for certain but the owners and the neighbours strongly suspected that all was not right with the animal. It had strange ways which were the delight of grown-up persons as well as children. It would, for instance, turn round and round with such velocity that the onlookers themselves became giddy; then stopping suddenly it would straighten its tail, round its back and jump, just like an elastic ball, sometimes even touching the ceiling. After that remarkable performance it poised itself on the tip of its tail and moved quickly backward and forward, very much like the pendulum of a clock. The people remarked, too, that rats and mice were not at all afraid of it; they and their deadly enemy seemed to be strangely familiar. The cat was from time to time detected in what appeared earnest conversation with the little pests. All this went far to prove that a witch was at the bottom of it all, but nothing certain could be proved up to a few days ago. The animal became with young and a bed was prepared for it in a corner of the house; but the cat always avoided the spot; the place was changed about, with the same result, so that the owners left it to its own device. One morning the cat was nowhere to be found and every inmate began to search for it, when to their unbounded astonishment they found that the cat had in an empty square gin bottle brought forth four little ones and there was the mother sitting near them at the bottom of the bottle. How the animal had entered through the narrow neck of the bottle it is, of course, impossible to say. The news soon flew from house to house, and the villagers were not slow to come and see such an unusual thing. The owner steadied the bottle with one hand and with the other knocked off the top. Immediately all the cats disappeared under the very eyes of the onlookers and up to date nobody can say what has become of them. Every house was carefully searched but the minutest inquiries could give no clue as to the whereabouts and identity of the witch, for now no doubt is entertained that the cat had all along been possessed of a witch.—"Rangoon Gazette."

MR. SIEVIER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

His Lordship; Did you not play cards at that time?—I have played cards intermittently all my life, my lord, but I did not earn my living at it; in fact, I am a loser.

Mr. Walton: Is it true that your mother was ever in a position to maintain you?—Certainly.

Was not she more or less dependent upon you?—No.

Now, you force me into this. I must ask you, was she not, at the time of your father's death, without means?—I know nothing about it; I was only five years old.

Did not she afterwards marry again a man without means?—I know nothing about it.

Was not he a shopwalker at Shoolbred's?—I know she made a bad marriage and it was broken off.

What! broken off?—Well, I mean she separated from him.

And he died and left her £107?—I don't know. My mother has quite enough income to keep me if I am in distress. Of course she could not keep me with a stall at the opera. (Laughter.)

A GAMBLING TRANSACTION.

The plaintiff was then taken in detail through a gambling transaction in Australia, where he won £1,500 from a certain individual. He threatened to bring an action against the individual, but denied that he abandoned it because some one else said that if he did, both he and a friend who gambled with the individual threatened would be charged with conspiracy. On one occasion when he came over to England he dabbled in stocks and shares and lost, and he was made bankrupt on certain bills at the hands of one gentleman. He, however, was subsequently properly settled with. In these gambling transactions on the turf and on the Stock Exchange he always accepted his winnings, but things came to such a pass that he could not pay his losses.

Mr. Walton: So you left the bookmakers and stockbrokers out in the cold? In answer to further questions witness admitted that in 1892 a periodical called the "Hawk" published an article about him in which allegations were made to the effect that he was a card-sharper, and lived in comparative laziness by preying upon the credulity of women and young men. He threatened an action, and placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Wontner who obtained the advice of Mr. Gill, K.C., who was now acting as counsel against him. From what Mr. Gill said, he did not go on with it. (Laughter.)

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Gill, he always understood, gave good advice. (Laughter.)

Continuing, the witness said he greatly regretted that he did not go on with the prosecution. He admitted that there had been no retractation by the "Hawk"—in fact, that paper ceased to exist soon after the article appeared. He did not believe it existed for two years after.

His Lordship said that from the documents in front of him in 1892 plaintiff was posing as a dramatic author, but at the same time he was busy gambling at various places.

Plaintiff in explanation said he might have gambled then, but still he was writing plays, and some were produced.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	7	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	6
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardesi, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	19	22	95
Total plague deaths to date	275,737	227,485	
Same date last year	43	40	114

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst. Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE ANTARCTIC, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(Concluded from page 4)

THE DISCOVERY'S WORK.

Apart from paving the way so splendidly for future workers in this quarter, the British expedition has accomplished an abundance of work which is likely to prove of lasting value. The magnetic observations which have been made with the utmost thoroughness throughout are of extreme importance. We are given to understand that Captain Scott places the line of no variation much farther east than it was formerly supposed to be. His observations upon what is happening to the great ice barrier, one of the most wonderful characteristics of the whole of the surface of the globe are of extreme interest. He believes that it once filled up many hundreds of square miles of what is now open water to the north, and asserts that it has broken back thirty miles since the days of Ross. Yet the whole mass is being pushed out northwards very rapidly, because a depot which the explorers established upon it in their first season was found in the next to be a quarter of a mile north of the point where they had left it. The extraordinary forces which are thus constantly in operation in the lonely Antarctic are subjects for deep wonderment and curiosity. The region is changing now as it has always been changing, and in this connection the chance discovery by Mr. Ferrar, the geologist, when sledging westwards with the captain, at an altitude of 8,000 feet, of a few fossil remains of dicotyledonous plants places us at once in possession of an old volume of ancient Antarctic history, the contents of which were hitherto unknown, and which we had not expected to possess. They show, do these little remains of the flora of the part, that the Antarctic with its sometimes hundred degrees of frost in these days and its awful desolation, once enjoyed a mild and even beautiful climate such as would be the delight of a holiday-seeking Britisher. Probably this was in the Miocene period, and the climate would have been something akin to that which obtains nowadays in California and Virginia. On the return of the expedition with its records to this country there will be a year or two's hard work in the classification and estimation of results, and not until these home labours in the different scientific departments are accomplished shall we be able to form a full appreciation of the value of all that has been done. But it is already certain that the work of no other recent southern expedition can match it. The splendidly equipped German expedition which set out in the Gauss about the same time, under what at one time appeared more favourable auspices, has, in the view of many sound authorities, proved a failure in comparison.

SUICIDE AT RANGOON.

A young woman, named Miss Van Zand, committed suicide on Saturday evening by hanging herself in her bathroom at the Grand Hotel, Rangoon. The deceased followed the profession of a doctor and had prescribed for several patients in Rangoon. About four months ago she accompanied a certain gentleman from Calcutta to Rangoon, being intended to act as a companion to the gentleman's wife. On arriving here she was apparently surprised to find the gentleman was married to a Burmese lady having several children. She was last seen alive at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. At two o'clock in the afternoon she was not in her rooms, and the hotel proprietor thought she had gone to visit some friends. When her bathroom was opened on Sunday morning she was found hanging from a thin hemp rope fastened to a shower bath pipe with her hands clutching the tap in front of her, and her legs drawn up below the knees, with her feet hanging in a tub of water, indicating that the deceased had deliberately committed suicide. No letters were found in her room or any other traces to account for the deed. The police were summoned and took charge of the body, which, from its stiffened appearance, must have been hanging for nearly twenty hours.

HOW MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING FORTUNES.

It is astounding how many men may everywhere be found who are discontented—who feel instinctively that they were born for better things; who in some way, they scarce know how, have allowed life's golden opportunities to pass them by, failing to achieve what they believe might have been, nay should have been, theirs. No one can point to any definite defect in them yet they have failed.

Why have they failed?

To the expert observer the cause is very obvious. Success is achieved only by energy, and energy is what they lack.

Now, energy, whether of the hand or the head is produced by food. A starved man can neither dig the ground properly nor think out a matter clearly.

Has a man, therefore, in order to become energetic merely to be supplied with good food?

No; unfortunately the case is not so simple as that. The food that he eats must do its work properly; must make rich, pure blood, and repair the waste which is continually taking place in his system. Food can only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working order. In persons whose digestion is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach, and not only fails to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint and poisons the system.

It is just here where Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup comes in. It is the one thing that cures indigestion, and all the numerous maladies of which it is the parent, and in that way may be regarded as an unrivalled source to energy.

"When in Tasmania four years ago I was attacked by a serious illness," says Mr. Bowden, of 23, Pring Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, N.S.W. "I could neither eat, sleep, nor rest. A doctor whom I consulted said I was suffering from dyspepsia and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for awhile; but I was soon as bad as ever again. Another Doctor attended me for two months but I received no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital where I afterwards went. My appetite almost ceased, and the little I ate disagreed with me. I became dull and languid and everything was a trouble to me. Accepting the advice of a friend to try Mother Siegel's Syrup, these troubles soon disappeared. After a few doses, I felt better than I had done for months past. By the time I had taken five bottles I was restored to health and energy.

Just so. That is precisely the effect that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup produces. Not only does that medicine eradicate disease, it promotes health and energy, those absolutely indispensable qualities in all who are called upon to fight life's battle. It is a purely natural tonic, composed of fruits, roots, and herbs, containing no mineral substance whatever. For thirty-five years it has occupied the first place among all medicines whatsoever; and evidence as to its curative power is constantly forthcoming from the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Indigestion and biliousness are what some medical authorities term 'root diseases'; that is to say, if those complaints are neglected, they develop into others even more serious. More often than not, medicines supposed to be remedies are at first resorted to. Sometime these are persevered with for considerable periods, resulting in loss of time and needless suffering, besides rendering the subsequent cure by Mother Seigel's Syrup more difficult. In these circumstances Mr. Bowden is to be congratulated on having his attention so early directed to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and upon the happy result of his use of it.

Many a man who is poor to day would be wealthy had he not been held down by ill-health. But there is bright hope for all such when once they clearly understand why they are so, and how they may unloose their bonds.

The "Anglo-Russian" makes the following statement:—In the various reports of Russian vessels sunk or damaged since the beginning of the war their tonnage and other particulars were given, but not their cost. This is probably because it is difficult to fix the original cost of the vessels themselves and of their subsequent armaments, &c., which are frequently being changed and increased. Anyhow, here are a few instructive figures about the cost of only some of the vessels put hors de combat:—Poltava more than 8,000,000 roubles, Ascold about 4,000,000 roubles, Czarewitch about 14,000,000 roubles, Retvisan about 12,000,000 roubles, Petropavlovsk—2,000,000 roubles. Of the last vessel it may be said that with it alone a sum of money was sunk in the sea in two minutes that would have covered the expenditure for at least one year's primary education for the whole empire according to the present Russian Budget. Of course the above figures must be taken with reserve. Russian official statements are too often loose and inaccurate, and unofficial estimates are hardly less untrustworthy.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, May 6.

OUT OF THE PAST.

A good many years ago—forty odd—a British officers set sail from one of the Treaty Ports of Japan. The little nation was not recognised as a Power to be counted in the list of nations by any Foreign Office. "She was still a curiosity. She possessed nothing that one could dignify with the name of an army, and she owned no ship for either peace or war that could safely sail beyond sight of land." The young officer went his way, to win distinction for himself, and glory for the British Army, at whose head, in good time, he was destined to be installed Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief. Between whiles, as it were, he wrote a book. He had written more than one, but this particular volume was his most notable achievement because while making no pretence to literary merit it is unique. It is the Soldiers Pocket Book. In it, so far as human foresight can do such a thing, he shows the pro and con of every phase of campaigning from doctoring a sick elephant to annihilating a rival general's force. The "national curiosity" is the cynosure and admiration of all the world at the present moment. In one respect they have bettered even the Soldier's Pocket Book.

THE WIRELESS LEGION.

Says Lord Wolseley "Immediately before or during an action an enemy may be deceived to any extent by means of such men (telegraph operators), messages can be sent ordering him to concentrate upon wrong points, or, by giving him false information, you may induce him to move as you wish." The men of Japan, whom in their chrysalis state Lord Wolseley so admired, have gone one better than this. They have not relied upon their field telegraphs for deceiving the enemy. The first Power to use wireless telegraphy in war, they are the first, also, to turn it to account in the wily method suggested by our ex-Commander-in-Chief. All that Lord Wolseley has laid down about the use of spies they have shown us to be practicable. Indeed, if half the rumours which come over the wire be true, these spies are to attempt things of such magnitude as recent wars have not known. But then, you must not, according to Lord Wolseley, rely upon the wires made public. The telegraph is given to generals to hide their real intentions, not only from the enemy, but from your own army, and most especially from another gentleman.

CURSE AND BLESSING.

This latter artist is of two-fold character. The false reports spread by a general will "very soon be credited by the enemy, having reached him by means of spies, or through the medium of those newly-invented curses to armies—I mean newspaper correspondents." Well, let us see how one of these "curses" affects some others. Here is a note from the late Sir Arthur Sullivan's Life: "Helmore came into the schoolroom and said: 'Put away your books, boys. I am going to give you the best lesson in English history you ever had.' He then sat down, and producing the "Times', newspaper from his pocket, read us the account of the battle of Alma, described so graphically by my old friend, Sir W. H. Russell. Sometimes the tears rolled down his cheeks, and down ours too, as he read the account of some of the daring deeds and instances of heroism of our men at the battle af Alma." It would be interesting to arrive at some sort of calculation as to the number of men who have joined the British Army on the inspiration of this "curse," this dreadful brilliant, Dr. Russell. It is to be imagined that he has been a greater asset to the Empire than many yards of ribbon in 'listing sergeants' caps more than unnumbered "Queen's shillings."

A CLASSIC IN THE MAKING.

It was Sir William Russell, this man dreaded of the Generals, who inspired the writing of Westward "Ho!" Kingsley read his letters from the Crimea and they reminded him that I have a little of the wolf vein in me, in spite of fifteen centuries of civilisation. The war, he said made him half mad, he could not sit down to make rhymes with diddle, of blundered with hundred, like Alfred Tennyson. No, he must write books which would make others fight' he said. It seems so dreadful to read of those Alma heights being taken and not to be there, but God; knows best, and I suppose I am not fit for such brave work. I am learning to be sure of what I all along suspected, that I am a poor queasy, hysterical, half-backed sort of fellow, and so am inclined to sing small. So if Sir William Russell had achieved nothing else, we should have this one item to remember in his favour.

WHAT'S IN A COMMA.

The Ritual Commission, whose labours are about to commence will, it is to be hoped, be faced by no such awkward point as that which cropped up over an inquiry into the practices in regard to ritual of the vicars of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach-gardens, and St John's, Norwich. The decision had to turn mainly upon a comma. The sentence in which the trap lay concealed was as follows: Chancels shall remain as they have done in times past." A more innocent-looking sentence could not be divised. But note the difference which a comma makes:—

Chancels shall remain as they have done inas times past.	Chancels shall remain, they have done in times past.

With the comma preserved, the sentence means simply that chancels shall not be destroyed. Without it is signified that chancels were to be continued with images, tabernacles, and the whole apparatus of Catholic worship.

DISTRIBUTING THE IMPOST.

It is curious how the new impost on tobacco is going to adjust itself. The poorest smoker will suffer; so will he who affects the costly cigar. The man who buys his cigarettes by the ounce will find the price unaltered; purchasers of pocket smokes will pay a half-penny more for Virginian, a penny more on Turkish. The man who is happy behind a threepenny cigar, which he buys one at a time, suffers no hurt the threepenny cigar, is the threepenny cigar let Chancellor wax never so grasping. But if you buy by the hundred and more then you will have to bear the burden of the poor man's 'threepenny." Where the tax will be most keenly felt is in the "penn'orths" trade.

TERRITORIAL BRANDS.

Nobody has ever told us the reason, perhaps nobody can, but certain brands of tobacco are sold in well-defined areas. You never saw a London busman smoke anything but shag; the cabman is tolerably faithful to the same make. The artisan is as devoted to it as were it his daily bread. Get away into the midlands and you find cake tobacco the favourite, with thick twist next in demand. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, and further north, thick twist has only one rival an attenuated species of the same tobacco, well described as pigtail. A Lancashire tobacconist will not sell an ounce a week of shag; the London vendor is seldom asked for twist or cake. Now shag, it seems sells retail at five shillings a pound. Dispensed in small quantities, it is an ounce to the pound in the buyer's favour. To make each ounce turn the scale means, in the aggregate, they tell one that the tobacconist must give 17 oz. to the lb. But your Londoner is not satisfied with that advantage; he goes in for penn'orths by which he gets still a little more.

CILL-CAINNIGH.

The Butlers Marquesses of Ormonde look with some contempt upon the Cathedral at Kilkenny to which the King and Queen went on Sunday. It is so painfully modern the foundation dating back only to 1230. Kilkenny Castle thirty-five years earlier than that had already grown so old as to necessitate its rebuilding. Originally the name of all that is Kilkenny was cill-Cainnigh. The cathedral church itself has come to its name of St. Canice by easy stages. The original St. Cainnigh has been Latinised into Canicus hence we now have its present form. There are some interesting and ancient monuments in the cathedral and a stone chair with a history which would be venerable did it not suffer by comparison with that Stone of Destiny which somehow Scotland does not manage to smuggle back from Westminster Abbey.

The first section of the Nushki Railway as far as Mastung, adistance of thirty miles, is not expected to be ready before next March, owing to the excessively heavy tunnelling. The earthworks from the Nushki end are being pushed, on but typhoid has broken out among the labourers and villages en route, mainly owing to bad water.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a letter in which Mr. L. V. Harcourt, M.P., invited the friendly assistance of the Government to an international conference on the cotton trade to be held at Zurich this month, says the Government approach the subject with the earnest desire to further the interests of the cotton industry, but they feel that they have not a sufficient knowledge of the proposals likely to be discussed at the conference to make it clear that they would be doing a service either to the cotton manufacturers or the public by taking an official part in its proceedings. In respect to increasing the supply of the raw material the Government are doing their best to develop the great cotton-growing capabilities of the empire, but in such efforts they can expect but little assistance from foreign nations. As to the questions of gambling in futures and the limitation of output, Mr. Balfour is of opinion that the Government could not intervene with propriety or advantage. Unless, therefore, there are other subjects of greater importance which an international conference might discuss, it seems doubtful whether any useful end would be served by inviting the co-operation of foreign Governments.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The N-rays, according to the French "Press Medicale" have already entered into the practice of medicine. Dr. Gilbert Ballet has noticed that in cases of paralysis due to lesions of the nerves, there is a manifest diminution of the emission of N-rays. A screen of the phosphorescent sulphide of calcium appears less bright opposite a diseased muscle than a healthy muscle, and the diminution of intensity seems to vary in proportion to the intensity of the muscular lesion.

Dr. Ballet has made a number of observations which will interest the medical profession. It was recently suggested that N-rays might be tried as a test for death. Dr. Ballet finds that after death the muscles, the heart for example, no longer influence the phosphorescent screen serving to reveal an emission of N-rays, but the nervous system, the brain, or isolated nerves, taken from the body, continue to produce an increase of the phosphorescence (or emit N-rays). This power falls off, but does not altogether disappear, at least for the grey substance, which is more active than the white until the third day after death. Apparently Dr. Ballet has not thought of the rays as a proof of death, but his results, if confirmed, namely, the heart, ceasing to emit the rays with death, while the brain continues to emit them until the third day afterwards, may serve to indicate the time of death. This would be useful in criminal cases.

The Mors Company of Paris has brought out an electrical chronometer for timing automobile races. There are two instruments, one at the start, the other at the finish, both connected by wire. Each unrolls a band of paper, and an electric current brings a pen against the paper at the start and finish, recording a dot on it. The time from start to finish is estimated by the length of paper unrolled in the interim.

M. Guien, Agent de Culture of the Colonial Society of the Upper Congo, draws attention to a native remedy for sleeping sickness. It is the wood called "iboga," in the Gaboon, where it is common. An infusion of the wood is drunk, and the wood itself is eaten during the initiation of a native into a grade of fetishism. It produces a kind of madness, and words uttered by him under its influence are deemed prophetic—a sign of the god in him. A weaker dose of the wood is a stimulant which counteracts the sleeping sickness.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Bercut described a mechanical apparatus for trepanning, and for vibratory massage. It can perform a trepanation in a few seconds, without the aid of electricity, hitherto employed.

Dr. Hugh Marshall, F.R.S.E., lecturer on chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, has invented a mode of carburetting air for lighting purposes. The draft of the lamp chimney draws the air through the carburetter, which contains paper pulp saturated with gasoline. The carburetted air gives a bright incandescent light without a wick or smoke.

According to M. Pervinquiere, of the Sorbonne, the coal beds of Manchuria will not be of much service to the Russian fleet. They are not of large extense and the quality is not very good. Iron, copper, and lead occur in Manchuria. Next to iron, gold is the most important metal, and it is found even at Port Arthur. It occurs in river alluvium, on plateaux and hills, and as at Port Arthur in sea sand. Auriferous quartz occurs at Pellien tsa, and auriferous conglomerates at San-tao-kou. Gold has also been discovered near Kirin, as well as in the basin of Au-haochan, and in the grand Chingau.

Corea has some coal, but not of the best quality. Hematite iron ore occurs in different parts of the country. Copper ores and galena are also found there. Gold is obtained in a number of districts. The annual export of gold quadrupled in value from 1894 to 1900 when it rose to nearly a million sterling.

The chemists of the United States Geological Survey found no traces of gold, and but little of silver in specimens of minerals collected in the Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma, but samples were obtained of the mineral columbite, which is a sign of the presence of rare earths like samarskite, the source of thorium, used for Welsbach mantles, and pitchblende, a source of radium.

The Trans-Siberian Railway was begun in May 1891. The distance from St. Petersburg, via Moscow, to Port Arthur is 9,576 kilometres, and to Vladivostock 9,050 kilometres' or, speaking roughly 6,000 miles. The real Trans-Siberian line, however only begins at Tcheliabinsk, 2,883 kilometres from St. Petersburg. It is a single way, and the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur takes a fortnight. Wood is burned in the locomotives to the east of Lake Baikal and coal to the west.

The American have ways of combining holidays and scientific instruction which deserve attention and, perhaps, imitation. The Minnesota Seaside Station party for this years is an example in point. For some years past a party has gone from Minneapolis, Victoria, Vancouver Island, and thence by steamer to a biological camp and laboratory on the Straits of Fuca, opposite Cape Flattery. They live in a big loghouse near the laboratories on the shore and with the primeval forest behind. The combination of sea and forest, fishing and hunting, bathing and camping out, with study and freedom from distractions is both charming and healthy. Lectures are given out of doors, and informal talks on science, or songs and stories, wind up the day, whether in the cabin or by the camp fire.

Mrs. F. V. Colville, in the National Geographic Magazine (U. S.), relates that Indians of the desert hills west of Torres, Mexico, get water for drinking and making bread from the barrel cactus by cutting the top off a plant five feet high and with a blunt stake of "palo verde" pounding to a pulp the upper six or eight inches of white "flesh" in the standing trunk. From this pulp they squeeze the water into the bowl thus made in the trunk. Two or three quarts of slightly salt and bitter water are obtained.

Signore Lilio Negroni has invented a motor unicycle, constructed by the Garavaglia establishment of Milan. It consist of a steel hoop with a pneumatic tyre, containing inside it a circular frame carrying a seat for the cyclist, a gasoline motor, and other gear. As the single wheel revolves, the frame inside, together with the cyclist, and motor keep their vertical position.

The biggest searchlight in the world is to be shown at the St. Louis Exhibition. The apparrtus was made at Lewell, Mass and weighs nearly four tons. It projects a beam of light seven feet in diameter at the start and of some five and a quarter million candle power.

As the N-rays of Blondlot are now attracting much notice in this country, and more and more experimenters are following up his investigations it may be well to state that Blondlot has just issued a book on the subject through Gauthier-Villars, the well-known publishers. In it he not only gives the results hitherto obtained, but instructions how to observe the rays.

The Eureka, a vessel of the Canadian Government has been fitted with a "brake" for slowing speed which has given satisfactory results on the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It is a kind of iron shutter which is opened from both sides of the hull, and supported by stays, &c., in a position normal to the ship's side. At a speed of 11 knots it arrested the vessel within half a length.

The association of defective and diseased teeth with vice in horses is the subject of a letter in the "Field." The writer states that an animal that was dangerous to drive when passing motor-cars had two wolf teeth removed, and since that time has been perfectly quiet.

The institution of a society intended to form a common ground for all those whose studies and work are concerned with the national and civil history of man, his achievements and his ideals is an event which should interest alike the man of science, the philosopher, and the social reformer, says the "Hospital." It is somewhat remarkable that the country which can claim Herbert Spencer as its distinguished son has among its universities not a single professor of sociology, whilst the importance and significance of this subject have received wide academic recognition in France, Germany, and the United States. The mere admission that good and capable men have again and again directed their efforts for social reform along lines proved by experience to be misleading, is sufficient in itself to show that there is at present a very imperfect apprehension of the essential conditions of the problem for which a solution is so much desired. Here, as in many other departments of human activity, zeal without knowledge has proved helpless and even disastrous. The scientific method appears slow and callous to those who insist upon prompt and immediate salvation; but it has the sanction of success in many directions.

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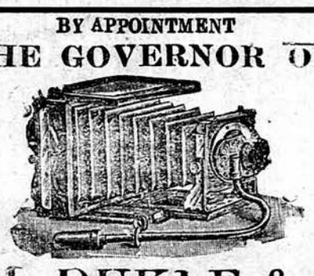

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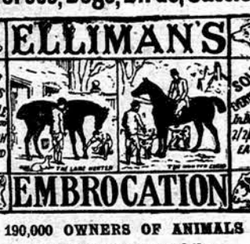

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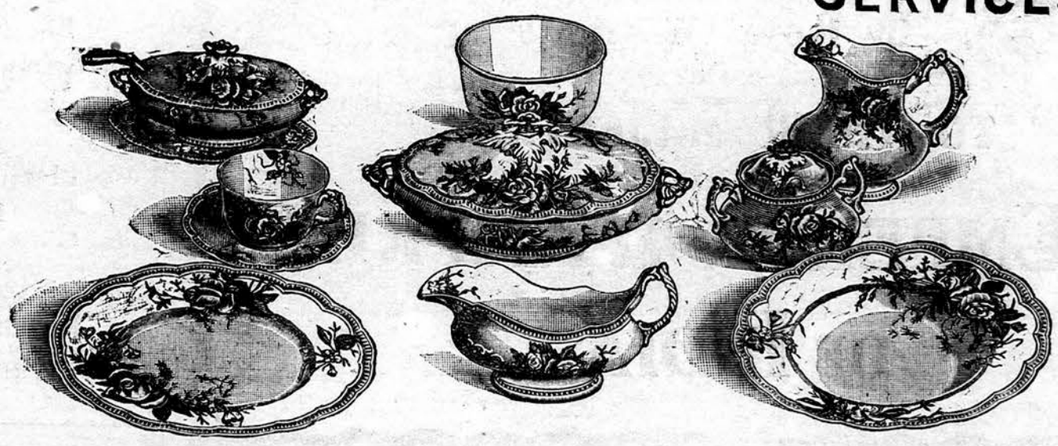

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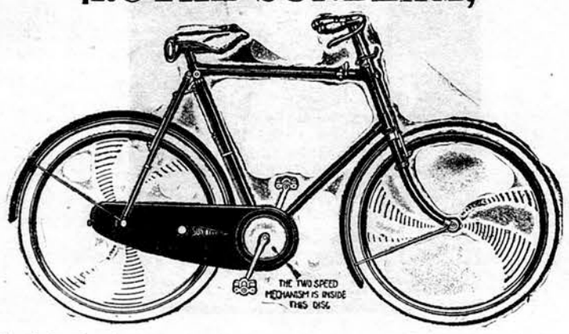

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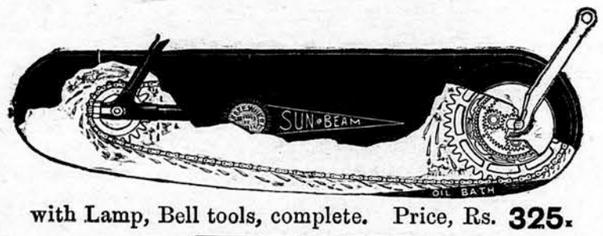

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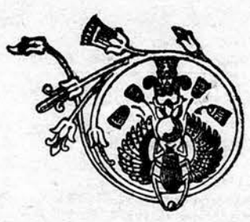

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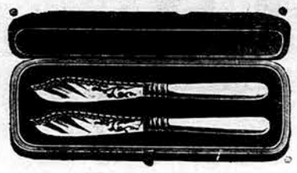

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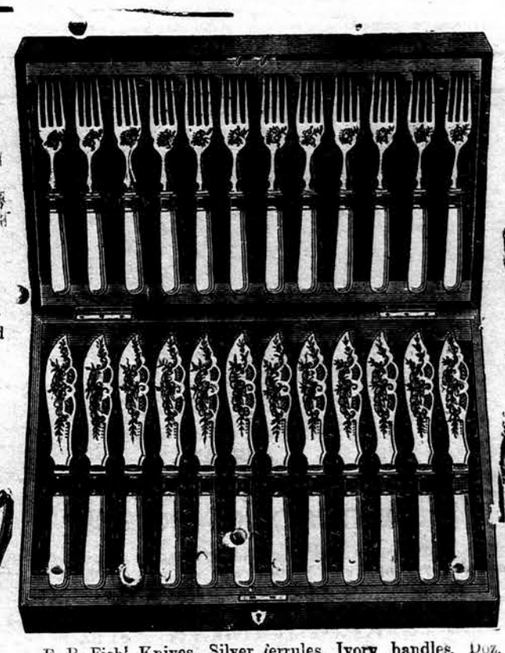

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